January 4, 1775. NUMB. 2402.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *to prevent Frauds in the packing and preſerving* SHAD *and* HERRING, *for Exportation.*

WHEREAS the Exportation of Shad and Herring to foreign Markets is likely to become a conſiderable Branch of the Trade of this Province, and it is therefore neceſſary that they be packed and ſalted in ſound and merchantable Caſks, and undergo the Inſpection of ſome judicious Perſon before they are ſuffered to be exported; Be it therefore enacted by the Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, by and with the Conſent and Advice of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That all Shad and Herring, deſigned for Exportation, from and after the Firſt of *March* next enſuing the Publication of this Act, ſhall be ſound and merchantable, well packed and well ſecured, with a proper Quantity of Salt and Pickle, in tight Caſks, made of good, ſound, well ſeaſoned White Oak Timber, which ſhall contain as follows, to wit, the Barrel Thirty-one Gallons and an Half, Wine Meaſure, and the Half Barrel Sixteen Gallons.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Perſon who ſhall pack, or cauſe to be packed or cured, any Shad or Herring for Sale, ſhall cauſe his Brand Mark, containing the initial Letter of his Chriſtian Name, and his Sirname at length, to be branded in a plain diſtinct Manner on every Caſk by him ſo packed for Sale, under the Penalty of *Five Shillings*.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Merchant or Perſon whatſoever ſhall lade or ſhip any Shad or Herring for Exportation out of this Province, before he ſhall firſt ſubmit the ſame to the View and Examination of the Officer or his Deputy, appointed by the Direction of this Act, who ſhall ſearch the ſame by Opening, Unpacking and Repacking thereof, in order to judge of the Soundneſs and true Package of the Shad and Herring, as well as the Contents of the Caſk; and if the ſaid Officer or his Deputy ſhall find the ſaid Shad or Herring to be merchantable, and the Caſks to contain, the Barrel Thirty-one Gallons and an Half, and the Half Barrel Sixteen Gallons, and made of ſound, well ſeaſoned Timber, according to the Directions of this Act, he ſhall, after Packing or Repacking and Heading, brand every ſuch Barrel and Half Barrel on the Quarter with a Provincial Brand Mark, which the ſaid Officer ſhall have and provide for that Purpoſe, ſufficient to impreſs in a fair and diſtinguiſhable Manner the Arms of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, as in the Margin.

Provided always nevertheleſs, That if any Diſpute ſhall happen between the ſaid Officer and Poſſeſſor of ſuch Shad or Herring, concerning the Soundneſs or Package of the ſame, or the Soundneſs or Contents of the Caſk, it ſhall be lawful for any Magiſtrate of the City or County where the ſaid Diſpute ariſes, upon Application to him made, and he is hereby required to iſſue his Warrant to two indifferent judicious Perſons of Skill and Integrity, to view and ſearch the ſaid Shad or Herring, together with the Caſk in which they are contained, and make Report forthwith according as they find the ſame, and the ſaid Magiſtrate is hereby impowered and required to give Judgment accordingly: And in caſe the ſaid Shad or Herring ſhall be found unfit for Exportation, the ſaid Magiſtrate ſhall order them not to be exported, under the Penalty of forfeiting all ſuch Shad or Herring; and ſhall alſo award the Owner or Poſſeſſor to pay the ſaid Officer *Two Shillings and Six-pence per* Caſk, for all ſuch Shad or Herring as ſhall be judged not fit for Exportation as aforeſaid, with reaſonable Charges; but in caſe the ſaid Shad or Herring, upon Trial, ſhall be found good and merchantable, according to the Directions of this Act, the Charges of Proſecution ſhall be paid by the Officer.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Officer hereafter appointed, or to be appointed, or his Deputy, ſhall have and receive for the Viewing, Searching and Packing, Re-packing, Heading and Branding of every Barrel of Shad or Herring, *Eighteen-pence*, and for every Half Barrel, *One Shilling*, and no more; to be paid one Half by the Buyer or Shipper, and the other Half by the Seller.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Officer, or his Deputy, ſhall have full Power and Authority by Virtue of this Act, and without any further or other Warrant, to enter on board any Ship, Sloop or Veſſel whatſoever, lying or being in any Port or Place in this Province, to ſearch for and make Diſcovery of any Shad or Herring ſhipped for Exportation; and if the Owner or Poſſeſſor, or their Servants or others, ſhall deny him or them Entrance, or if the ſaid Officer or his Deputies ſhall be any way moleſted on making ſuch Diſcovery as aforeſaid, every ſuch Perſon ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Ten Pounds*; or if any Perſon ſhall ſhip off any Caſk or Caſks of Shad or Herring, not branded with the Provincial Brand Mark as aforeſaid, every ſuch Perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Ten Shillings* for every Caſk ſo ſhipped.

Provided always, That the Officer herein appointed, his Deputies, or any other Perſon or Perſons to be appointed in their or either of their Places or Stead, ſhall not, during his or their Office, by him or themſelves, or by any other Perſon to his or their Uſe, or by his or their Procurement, vend, barter, ſell, exchange or trade in Shad or Herring, under the Penalty of *Fifty Pounds*. And the Perſon or Perſons, duly convicted of any ſuch Offence againſt this Act, ſhall be and are hereby diſabled from acting thereafter in their reſpective Offices.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That *William Milnor* ſhall be and is hereby appointed the ſaid Officer for Viewing, Searching, Packing or Repacking and Branding as aforeſaid, all Shad or Herring intended for Exportation, according to the Directions of this Act. And if the ſaid *William Milnor*, or other Perſon hereafter appointed to be the Officer aforeſaid, ſhall by any Accident be rendered incapable, or neglect to execute the ſaid Office, or ſhall die, then and ſo often, and from Time to Time, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Mayor, together with any two Aldermen of the City of *Philadelphia*, to ſupply his Place by ſome other fit and capable Perſon, who ſhall thereupon be the Officer for putting this Act in Execution, until the End of the next Sitting of the Aſſembly, and no longer. But before the ſaid *William Milnor*, or any other Perſon ſo to be appointed the Officer aforeſaid, ſhall do any Thing in the Execution of his Office, he ſhall firſt make Oath or Affirmation, before any Juſtice of the Peace of any County in this Province, faithfully and impartially to perform his Duty and Truſt, to the beſt of his Capacity, according to the Direction of this Act.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid *William Milnor*, or other Perſon appointed the Officer aforeſaid, is hereby impowered to appoint Deputies in the reſpective Counties of *Philadelphia*, *Bucks* and *Cheſter* (for whom he or they ſhall be accountable) which ſaid Deputies are hereby fully impowered to act as Deputy Officers for the Viewing, Searching, Packing and Branding of Shad and Herring, in Manner aforeſaid, in their reſpective Counties, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as fully as the ſaid *William Milnor* could do by Virtue of this Act, and ſhall take the like Oath or Affirmation as their Principal is hereby directed to take, previous to their entering on the Execution of their ſaid Offices.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall counterfeit the ſaid Provincial Brand Mark, or impreſs or brand ſuch Counterfeit on any Caſk of Shad or Herring, he, ſhe or they, being thereof legally convicted, ſhall for the firſt Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of *Fifty Pounds*, and for the ſecond and every other ſuch Offence, the Offender ſhall be committed to Goal, and ſentenced to the Pillory, there to ſtand one Hour on a Market Day, in any City, Borough or Town of the reſpective Counties aforeſaid, where the Fact ſhall be committed.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and ſingular the Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties, in and by this Act ſet and appointed, ſhall be paid one Half thereof to the Informer or Perſon who ſhall ſue for the ſame, and the other Half to the Overſeers of the Poor of the City, Townſhip or Place, where the Offence ſhall be committed; and ſhall be recovered, if they do not exceed *Five Pounds*, as Debts not exceeding *Five Pounds* are uſually recovered; and if above *Five Pounds*, ſhall be ſued for and recovered by Bill, Plaint or Information, in any Court of Record within this Province, wherein no Eſſoin, Protection or Wager of Law, nor any more than one Imparlance, ſhall be allowed.

Paſſed December 24, 1774.

City of Philadelphia, January 4, 1775.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Beſt FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Seventeen Shillings* per C.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per C.

White Bread	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Middl. Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Rye Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*
1d. loaf, is	0	6¾	1d. loaf, is	0	7¾	1d. loaf, is	0	11
2d. ditto,	0	13¼	2d. ditto,	0	15½	2d. ditto	1	6½
4d. ditto,	1	10½	4d. ditto,	1	15½	4d. ditto	2	12½
8d. ditto,	3	5	8d. ditto,	3	15	8d. ditto	5	9
12d. ditto,	4	15½	12d. ditto,	5	14½	12d. ditto	8	5½

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, *Mayor*.
SAMUEL POWELL,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER.

PETER STRETCH,

On the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's Office, hath for SALE,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine BROADCLOTHS, conſiſting of a beautiful variety of the moſt faſhionable colours now wore in London---buff and ſcarlet of an excellent quality for gentlemens waiſtcoats; pearl colours of different ſhades, ſuitable for womens long cloaks; drab, olive, lead, and a number of other plain colours; fine, ſuper and ſuperfine double milled drabs for great coats, from 20s. to 40s. per yard; copper brown, London brown, blue, ſcarlet, drab, and light and dark beaver colour Bath coatings, from 12s. 6d. to 25s. per yard; a great variety of corderoys, corderets, ſpotted velvets and thick-ſets, of different patterns and prices; an aſſortment of plain, gilt and poliſhed ſteel buttons; blue, crimſon and ſpotted feathered velvets, and white ſilk ſerge, for linings of gentlemens dreſs ſuits; cloth buttons embroidered in gold and ſilver, to match the moſt faſhionable colours; elegant gold and ſilver ſpangled do. gold and ſilver baſket do. ſuperfine four-thread black, buff and drab coloured worſted breeches patterns; white and buff beſt ſilk ditto; three pieces of black paduaſoy, of the beſt quality that can be manufactured in England; one piece of beautiful clear white whole ſattin; rattinets, death-head and ſcarf baſket buttons, ſilk knee garters, ſcarf twiſt, and beſt belladine ſewing ſilk to match the cloths; white and brown buckrams, brown hollands, black and buff death-head and ſcarf baſket veſt buttons, in bags of 24 doz. &c. &c.---The Public may reſt aſſured that the above aſſortment are all freſh Goods, none older than the laſt ſpring importation, and the greateſt part of them were ſhipped the latter end of laſt Auguſt, in London, on board the ſhip Jamaica, Captain Jermyn, and arrived here ſince the firſt of December, and have been expoſed to ſale at the City Vendue-ſtore, under the direction of the Committee, purſuant to the tenth article of the Congreſs. Notwithſtanding the additional expence accruing from the ſtorage and ſales of his Goods at vendue, they are now offered to the Public at the ſame prices that Goods of the ſame quality have been uſually ſold for in this place, in any quantity from a piece to a yard.

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

A LARGE and complete Aſſortment of 5 and 6 Quarter fine, ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, lately imported by

ELLIS LEWIS,

And to to be SOLD, on the loweſt Terms, at his Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Millers and others, that are not acquainted with BOULTING CLOTHS, may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt in Quality, and Directions how to affix them on the Reels; a reaſonable Diſcount will be made to thoſe that purchaſe to retail.

Bordentown, December 23, 1774.

BORDENTOWN STAGE.

WHEREAS one of the ſtore-houſes belonging to the ſubſcriber was broken open in June laſt, and ſundry wearing apparel was ſtolen and carried off from thence, whereupon a diſpute aroſe who ſhould bear the loſs: In order to prevent any miſunderſtandings for the future, the ſubſcriber gives this public notice, that he keeps a ſtage for the conveying of paſſengers and goods to and from Philadelphia *and* South-Amboy Ferry ONLY, *and therefore, if any paſſengers or goods ſhould offer, which are not to be carried through to ſaid Ferry, but only ſome part of the way, they muſt take their chance for the conveyance, and not expect, in caſe the ſtages are full, to have waggons purpoſely provided for their accommodation. Neither will the ſubſcriber from henceforth be liable for any articles whatever that may be ſtolen from his ſtores, if a real burglary ſhould happen again; the ſtoring people's goods being a ſervice for which he hath no reward.*

And whereas large ſums of money have been frequently forwarded by his waggons, the ſubſcriber further declares that he will not, from henceforth, be chargeable with any caſh ſo entruſted, as his waggons have no place proper for the ſecuring of money, and the riſque is thereby very conſiderable; of which his employers are requeſted to take notice.

JOSEPH BORDEN. ¶

Philadelphia, December 27, 1774.

To be LETT on Groundrent, by the Subſcriber,

A LOT of GROUND, with an old HOUSE on it, ſituated on the Corner of Fourth and Race-ſtreets, containing 80½ feet on Fourth-ſtreet, and 68½ feet on Race-ſtreet.---Likewiſe a plantation to be ſold, ſituate about half a mile from Germantown, up Pickeſs's Laxe, containing about 33 acres, with a good large dwelling-houſe; a cyder houſe adjoining it, 46 by 20 feet; alſo a hog houſe, milk-houſe and barn, all of ſtone, with an orchard of 500 apple-trees and ſome peach-trees, about 3 acres of woodland, and about 3½ acres of good meadow, all well fenced. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may have credit, giving ſecurity, by applying to CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK, in Lætitia-Court. ¶

N. B. Said place may be entered on the 7th of March next.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of SARAH HARPER, deceaſed, will be expoſed for ſale, by way of public vendue, at Benjamin M'Veagh's tavern, in Frankford, on the 26th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, in Oxford townſhip, ſix miles from Philadelphia; Adams's road, ſo called, leads through the ſame; bounding by lands of William Buzby, Oxford-Church road, Jacob Niff, and Nathan Whitman; containing 75 acres and upwards, with a log dwelling, a well of good water near the door, a frame barn, a bearing orchard, ſome meadow, and more may be made, about 30 acres of woodland; the whole in tenantable repair, and may be entered on the 25th of March next; the purchaſer paying three fifths of the purchaſe money at ſigning the deed, may have four years for one half of the remainder, and five years and nine months for the other half, giving ſecurity with intereſt. Attendance will be given at the time and place by ROBERT HARPER, and ISAIAH WORRELL, Executors. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THREE LOTS of GROUND, being and lying in the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, viz. One LOT, ſituated on the north-weſt corner of Fairfax and King-ſtreets, being 25 feet on King-ſtreet and 40 on Fairfax; one other LOT, front on King-ſtreet 25 feet, and 40 feet deep; alſo one other LOT, at the foot of the two aforeſaid lots, front on Fairfax-ſtreet 20 feet, and 50 deep; the whole liable to a groundrent of Fifty Dollars per annum, with the liberty of purchaſing out any time within 15 years from this date, at a ſtipulated ſum.---Any perſon or perſons, inclining to purchaſe the whole or part, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Philadelphia, who is properly authorized to convey the ſame.

December 26, 1774. *Tbc.* JOHN CARNAN.

Philadelphia, December 26, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Thomas Haines*, 5 feet high, 34 years of age, came in laſt September with Captain Price; had on, and took with him, a blue body coat, and another of the ſame colour under it, a red jacket with ſleeves, and a pair of buckſkin breeches, worſted ſtockings, a hat with a ſmall brim, new ſhoes with round braſs buckles; has a ſmall face, of a ſandy complexion, and has ſhort light hair; is very much given to ſtrong liquor, talkative, and ſwears very much. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ADAM POATE. *Tbetf.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a healthy Servant Girl, who has 3 Years and 7 Months to ſerve, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs.---Alſo the Time of a Servant Man, who has 3 Years and 10 Months to ſerve, a Cooper by Trade, and is a good Hand at making Flaxſeed Caſks and Pork Barrels; he is an honeſt ſober Fellow, and would ſuit the Country. Likewiſe the Time of an Apprentice Lad, alſo a Cooper, has upwards of 3 Years and 6 Months to ſerve, and can make 12 dry Caſks a Week. The above Servants are ſold for no Fault, but their Maſter declining Buſineſs. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

WAS committed to my cuſtody, in Lancaſter goal, on the 14th inſtant, a certain JAMES JACKSON, ſays he is ſervant to John Hughes, of Marſh-creek Settlement, in George county. Alſo a certain NEGROE, named CATO, he acknowledges himſelf to be the property of John Barclay, living at Chriſteen Bridge; he was committed the 22d inſtant. Their maſters are deſired to come and take them away, in three weeks time, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by

December 27, 1774. GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

I PRESENT you the following Piece for publication; it contains some of the sentiments of a man, who is as earnest an advocate for American Liberty as any man on the Continent. These strictures were made from a desire of serving the general cause, and of uniting every person in the present opposition to English measures; if he happens to differ from his countrymen in those sentiments, he will readily retract, on being convinced that he is wrong; all that he claims, is a candid hearing; and he flatters himself that no offence can *be taken at a decent declaration of his opinion. The Liberty of the Press gives him that right; a* Liberty, *which every honest American will ever rank amongst the first blessings of an English constitution. Deprive us of this right, and instantly we descend into the most contemptible state of existence, whatever oppressions may be exercised over us by our rulers must silently be submitted to, whilst grievance succeeding grievance create a horrid catalogue, with scarce a possibility of redress.*

Our late honourable Congress entertained a very just idea of this inestimable privilege, as may be seen in the motto prefixed to these strictures. Where the Press is shut up, how is it possible to obtain a free communication of sentiments, a true state of facts, or a candid discussion of public matters? Thousands, and tens of thousands, might remain ignorant of their true interests, were it not for this happy discovery; how much then ought we to contend for the most extensive use of this darling privilege? Let no man, or sett of men, assume to themselves the right of licensing or restraining it; let it be free as air, and give admission to all. I would fly to the remotest corner of the earth, to enjoy it in its full extent, and mark that land as a land of slaves, whose inhabitants would suffer an abridgment of this greatest of blessings. And as to you, Gentlemen, who have honourably tendered your services to the public cause, I entreat you to reflect on the immense importance of an open, uninfluenced Press; *you are called on by the voice of Liberty, to admit a free and fair discussion of subjects, which eventually concern the happiness of millions yet unborn. You, Gentlemen, possess the medium thro' which we are to pass, in negociating and fixing the welfare of this mighty Continent. I beseech you then, as you value our dearest rights, that you act your parts with manly freedom.*

" The last right we shall mention regards the freedom of
" the Press. The importance of this consists, besides
" the advancement of truth, science, morality and
" arts in general, *in its diffusion of liberal sentiments on*
" *the administration of government*, its ready commu-
" nication of thoughts between *subjects*, and its con-
" sequential promotion of union among them, &c.
Congress Letter to the Inhabitants of Quebec."

Friends, Countrymen, and Fellow-citizens,

I Profess myself an enemy to the measures now pursued by Great-Britain. I abhor and detest them. Whilst my countrymen will stand by me, I will never submit to their impositions. I totally disclaim all power of parliament over our purses and persons. I will consent to be reduced to great extremities, before I will give up the point. I know of no power on earth to whom I will submit but my Representatives, chosen by the voice of the people amidst whom I reside. I glory in the inheritance of that happy form of government, which we brought over with us to this continent, and have ever since enjoyed. I will never relinquish my claim to it. I declare my allegiance to George the Third. I own him for my Sovereign, and I will admit of no intermediate parliamentary power, between an American Legislation and his Royal Throne. I claim every privilege possessed under an English constitution. I contend that my life, my liberty and my property, are my own, till I am legally deprived of them, according to the established form of the laws under which I live, amongst which I value the trial by jury, as the grand bulwark and defence of every thing that is dear to me. I deem myself an American in every sense of the word, under the dominion of the *King*, and not the *people*, of Great-Britain—*they* are not my rulers—*they* cannot be my rulers—I never delegated to them my powers—and to oppose their usurpations, I will heartily concur with my brethren in totally refusing obedience.

Having said thus much, which, with my hand on my heart, I do solemnly declare I am sincere in, I hope I may step forth in the public cause, and offer my sentiments on matters as they arise.

The principal object now before us, is the mode of redress. We have declared against future importations of British goods. I heartily applaud the resolve. I know it will work wonders for us, if we have but the virtue to persevere; but then that perseverance must arise from unanimity, strict, cordial unanimity amongst ourselves; and to preserve it, all our forces should be bent. Whatever would be likely to create uneasinesses should be shunned as a pestilence. The Congress in settling this point fixed the first day of December, for the barrier of importation, at least all goods arriving after that time, and before the first of February, were to be delivered up by the owners for storage, or sale, at their option, and the profits, if any, to be given to the people of Boston. Here I conceive the Congress did wrong. Excuse me, my brethren, for my freedom, it is the part of an honest man to speak his sentiments, and I claim it as the right of an Englishman. It is agreed on all hands, that fixing so early a day was intended to counteract the designs of some, who were said to have ordered large quantities of goods, with a view to take the advantage of the expected non-importation: Even admitting this had actually been the case, it would have been better to have suffered it to pass unnoticed, than to have involved such a train of difficulties with it, especially as the determination would no way affect the grand design, which was, to touch the manufacturers of Great-Britain. I have three principal objections to the resolution. First, being intended to operate as a punishment upon the importers, it was creating a crime, and affixing a penalty for that crime, after the commission of the fact, contrary to the known maxim in the English constitution, that "*where there is no law there is no transgression*;" for I believe no goods have yet come to hand, in consequence of any orders, but what were sent long before even the meeting of the Congress. Secondly, though every enemy to his country ought to be detested, yet our blessed constitution has especial regard to secure and protect the innocent, but by this resolve the innocent and guilty are unitedly involved; a striking instance of which (amongst many others) happened in this city. A merchant, who had goods in the Tea Ship that was sent back from hence this time twelve month, had them returned in one of these *out of time* ships; hard as the case was, the Committee were bound by the resolve of the Congress to take away *his* goods amongst others, whilst *another ship*, that had sailed *after* her, arrived *in time*, so that, as the resolve stands, it depended upon winds and weather to determine the point of innocence or guilt. Thirdly, as it was a matter of property, which, at the same time, in some measure, included an accusation of a man's being an enemy to his country, by attempting to defeat the grand design, particular care ought to have been taken to distinguish man from man, and each ought to have stood on the merits of his own particular cause, determined on a full and fair hearing. Many goods now come in, and still expected to come in, are, I am told, *the remains of orders sent last spring*; therefore, by this mode, a proper distinction of guilt and innocence could not be made, as in a Court of Justice, where the rule is, that nine criminals had better escape, than that one innocent man should suffer. Thus we find the resolve establishes these three points, that a man may be punished by a law made *after* the commission of the crime; that the innocent and the guilty may be involved in the same fate; and that the right of trial and a hearing of the parties may be dispensed with. These are important matters, fellow-citizens, they require to be attended to; every deviation from the strict line of justice is a dangerous deviation. A wrong measure cannot be too soon rectified, our contest has its very basis on justice, we cannot relinquish it. I have heard that it was a favourite sentiment of a gentleman of the Congress, that " what was *morally wrong* could not be politically right." It was a noble sentiment, and applies with full force on the present occasion. I would urge on this account, as well as some others, that a Congress should meet sooner than May. Matters in England will probably ripen sooner than was expected at the breaking up of our Delegates. To have them sitting at the time of our receiving the result of England, might be of great advantage to the public cause. We cannot devote too much of our time to this cause; it is an important cause, the most so that America has known. We have probably little to expect from the favour of England. By our own virtue and unanimity alone we must stand or fall. Whatever would sever a single man from our interest, is an injury to the cause. We have not children to deal with, we have a mighty, powerful and high mettled nation to oppose. Our forces *must* be united; no man should have just reason given him to complain. That opposition will be the most durable and potent, which is founded on virtue and a good cause. Every honest man will embark in it, and our enemies will at last yield *that* to integrity and unanimity, which we could never hope for from divided councils and interests. Whatever divides weakens. It is their only hope, and every effort on our side ought to be strenuously bent to obtain harmony and good-will amongst ourselves.

* I have just got a glance of Rivington's New-York paper, in which the York County Congress of Massachusetts resolve, that William Pepperell, Esq; (who is possessed of a large estate in lands in that government) is an enemy to his country, &c. and therefore that all his tenants, at the expiration of their leases, shall quit their mills, farms, &c. For heaven's sake, Gentlemen, consider what you are about, you will introduce great distress amongst a number of innocent worthy inhabitants: The removing of a family from a settled habitation and way of living, is really a serious affair; in many instances it may prove their ruin. Local situations become a maintenance to many, which they could not easily procure elsewhere. Wherever a man has fixed his residence for any length of time, he forms connexions that generally create the happiness and convenience of his life: to require these people to forego the renewal of their leases, may be to starve many of them, and every man that becomes an innocent sufferer by such a measure, will feel himself even against his will disaffected to the cause. The Precedent may be dangerous to establish. We shall not know where to draw the line. If all the tenants of a man, who is unfavourable to American liberty, are to quit their possessions, in some places it might break up whole towns, and scatter ruin and desolation amongst the poor, who are generally tenants, and the least able to bear such inconveniences.

If a man renders himself obnoxious to his countrymen, let him be driven from amongst us, by a total declension of dealing with him; neither buy from him, nor sell to him, neither work for him, speak to him, nor serve him; put him (as the military phrase is) into *perpetual Coventry*. If we have the virtue unanimously to persist in this course, we shall soon drive from the continent every enemy to our liberty.

And by a resolve of the Provincial Congress, I find they have declared, that no English goods whatever shall be sold after October next, but that all stores shall be shut up. Why shall we thus study to perplex and injure each other? Why hurl ruin on the heads of innocent thousands, who are as warm advocates for American liberty as any in the land. Surely you can watch your imports, and mark the man that would betray his country. Let it not be said, that we heed neither age nor sex, innocence nor guilt, but involve the whole in one indiscriminate fate! Remember that our compact is established for our mutual good; that to avoid the abridgment of our liberties, we are now straining every nerve. How then can we reconcile to justice the idea of ruining a number of our countrymen, upon no other principle, than from a *fear* only that they *may* prove traitors to the cause? I beg, Gentlemen, you will consider the extent of this reasoning, and where it will end. Let every step we take tend to a firmer union, and every measure be avoided that would lead to discord.

AN ANXIOUS BY-STANDER.

* *This paper was intended for publication the day after Rivington's paper came to town, but met with a delay.*

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Having observed a very extraordinary Paragraph in the Boston Gazette and Country Journal, of the 19th of December last, published by Messieurs Edes and Gill, you are requested to re-publish it in your next Gazette, with the following Queries.

Boston, December 19, 1774.

" ON the late Thanksgiving Day two or three weak
" and imbittered Persons, of the most insignificant
" and contemptible of all Sects (who make Pretensions
" to Christianity) opened their Shops; five or six Sol-
" diers passing, one of them made a full Stop, and asked
" the deluded Owner, whether he was not ashamed so
" to insult his Countrymen, and advised him to shut up
" his Shop and hide his Head, adding, that he was an
" Enemy to his Country.-----As this was said by a Sol-
" dier, they may perhaps spare the Cry of Persecution."

QUERY, Whether a Man renders himself contemptible by adhering to the Principles of his Profession,----or respectable by a Breach of them?------

Whether the illiberal Reflections publicly cast on a religious Society by Messieurs Edes and Gill, are the Fruits of much Fasting and Prayer, or the Effects of deep Ignorance and Folly?

Whether a peaceable Demeanor, and Integrity of Conduct, can render any Sect insignificant or contemptible?

Whether those who have the Effrontery to brand any Sect as such, for a Difference in Opinion, do not betray a Bitterness which renders them contemptible, and a Discredit to any Sect, who are really *more than* Pretenders to Christianity?

Whether the Conduct of the Soldiers, which, *for once*, Messieurs Edes and Gill publish with Applause, does not put their own out of Countenance;------from Men educated in a Camp, less charitable Tenderness was to be looked for than from the Professors of a liberal Art; but from Men in this enlightened Age, just returned as it were from the Altar of their Temples, who, alas, would have expected such Blindness and Bigotry?

Whether the Sentiments Messieurs Edes and Gill have exhibited to the World of a whole religious Sect, breathes the true Spirit of Christianity, or the old Leaven of 1660?

Whether Messieurs Edes and Gill deserve the Thanks of their Countrymen, for reviving the Memory of the darkest Period in their History, at a Time when Charity had cast a Mantle over the sanguinary Page?

And lastly, Whether their Holinesses, who hold one Sect insignificant and contemptible for exercising their Conscience, may not, *on some future Thanksgiving Day*, deem all other Sects too insignificant and contemptible to enjoy either civil or religious Liberty?

January 2, 1775. CANDIDUS.

BRISTOL, *November* 3.

Mr. BURKE's ADDRESS

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders and Freemen of the City of Bristol.

GENTLEMEN,

I Humbly request your acceptance of my most hearty thanks, for the high honour I have this day received, in being elected one of your representatives in Parliament.

Whatever advantage my public character may derive from the weight of so respectable a representation, you may be assured, shall be employed in promoting, to the best of my judgment, the true interests of those from whom it is derived. I hope that by your frequent advice, and seasonable assistance, I may be enabled to execute the great trust you have reposed in me, in a manner in some degree equal to its importance and your wishes.

To my particular friends I owe the sincerest affection; to this city the most inviolable duty; to the sheriffs who presided, my full testimony, that they have conducted themselves, through the whole of this long election, with the most liberal impartiality; with all the dignity of magistrates; with all the politeness of gentlemen.

It is natural that an object, so important as the honour of representing this great city, should not be abandoned without reluctance. The gentleman who has been unsuccessful in his pursuit, threatens a petition. I submit, with great chearfulness, my pretensions, and what are more important, your rights to the committee of election; the clearest cause to the justest tribunal. That tribunal, I am confident, will never authorize an attempt to render, contrary to the clear and express law of the land, the original, inherent, corporate rights of those entitled to freedom in this great city, dependent for their valid exercise, on the occasional pleasure of a minister, by dating their effect from the issuing of the writ. The time for issuing the writ is entirely in the power of the minister; and he may communicate his intention to those, and those only, whom he inclined to favour: and upon this new doctrine enable them and disable all others from taking advantage of the right of freedom.

No care of mine shall be wanting to support the rights, even of those freemen, whom the gentleman who threatens a petition was the first to produce and encourage, and when they can no longer serve his purpose, now endeavours to disfranchise by a retrospect.

I have the honour to be, with the highest veneration, esteem and gratitude, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, and
Ever obliged humble servant,
EDMUND BURKE.

Mr. Cruger's Address to the Freemen and Freeholders of the city of Bristol, *on being returned one of the Representatives for that city.*

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens,

THE high honour you have done me, by electing me one of your Representatives in the ensuing Parliament, demands every possible return of personal gratitude and public fidelity.

I am at a loss for words to declare, as forcibly as I wish, the strong sense of the dignity this day confirmed to me. My acknowledgments, though simple and unadorned, are as warm and sincere, as tho' conveyed in the most refined expressions, the most cultivated genius could suggest. What I have to say will be genuine, and from my heart—a heart that this moment overflows with gratitude, for the distinguishing marks of your favour and approbation, so generously manifested to its possessor.

The unparalleled and respectable majority in my favour, does honour to the principles of the independent citizens of Bristol. You have set a most noble example of independency to every elector of Great-Britain.—Indulge me in proclaiming to the whole world what you have done. You have, in spite of every effort to deter you from your virtuous purpose, gloriously dared to elect a man your Representative in the grand council of the nation, whose highest title is that of Merchant;—and whose greatest boast is that of being an honest man.

It is my glory gentlemen to say, I have in this long contested election been as uninfluenced, as unsupported by great men; so let it be your pride, O tradesmen! to promulge, that you too have been uncontrouled and unbiassed by them.—Your conduct shall be exemplary to me. I, like you, will ever remain free and independent.

Gentlemen, permit me, at this favourable opportunity, to pay a little attention to a topic that has occasioned much altercation and uneasiness in this city: I mean the legality and propriety of the people's instructing their Representatives in Parliament.—It has ever been my opinion that the electors have a right to instruct their members.—For my part I shall always think it my duty in Parliament to be guided by your councils and instructions—I shall consider myself the servant of my constituents, not their master—subservient to their will, not superior to it—And let me add, I hold myself accountable to you for every action of my life which respects the public. By your upright judgment I desire to stand or fall.

It may be expected, Gentlemen, that I should say a few words on the melancholy subject of American affairs; I will—they shall be few, but explicit.—As far, fellow-citizens, as the impulse of my powers can be felt, it shall be exerted to heal and conciliate the unhappy differences now subsisting—not to foment them.—I consider the commercial interests of England and her Colonies, as one and the same; they are reciprocal and perfectly coincident. God and nature, and sound policy have linked them together in the strongest bands of amity, mutual

intereſt and ſafety;—the man that divides them, has either a weak head or a bad heart.

I will intrude no longer on your patience than to aſſure you, I will carry to my grave the moſt ardent ſentiments of affection and reſpect for my worthy friends of Briſtol; and that I ſhall with unſhaken integrity perſevere, to the laſt moment of my life, in every effort to promote the cauſe of liberty, and to render eſſential benefits to the trade and commerce of this great, opulent and flouriſhing city.

SALEM, December 13.

We hear that a regiment of troops embarked laſt Sabbath at Boſton, ſaid to be deſtined for this place, for the purpoſe of "arreſting, detaining and ſecuring gunpowder."

BOSTON, December 19.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, dated Dec. 16.

"We have been in confuſion here for two days, on account of an expreſs from Boſton, informing that two regiments were coming to take poſſeſſion of our fort;—by beat of drum 200 men immediately aſſembled, and went to the caſtle in two gondalows, who on their way were joined by 150 more, and demanded the ſurrender of the fort, which Capt. Cochran refuſed; and fired three guns, but no lives were loſt; upon which they immediately ſcaled the walls, diſarmed the Captain and his men, took poſſeſſion of 97 barrels of powder,—put it on board the gondalows, brought it up town, and went off with it to ſome diſtance in the country. Yeſterday the town was full of men from the country, who marched in in form; choſe a committee to wait on the Governor, who aſſured them he knew of no ſuch deſign as ſending troops, ſhips, &c. This morning I hear there is a thouſand or fifteen hundred on their march to town. The Governor and Council ſat yeſterday on the affair, and are now meeting again.—The men who came down, are thoſe of the beſt property and note in the province."

Yeſterday arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip Somerſet, of 64 guns, Captain Le Cras, Commander, from England.

We hear from Halifax, Nova Scotia, that the General Aſſembly of that province have laid an additional duty of 5 pence per gallon upon all rums and ſpirituous liquors (except the produce or manufacture of Great-Britain) that ſhall be imported into that province, after the firſt day of January, 1775. Alſo a duty of Five Shillings upon every 112th lb. of brown ſugar; and Five-pence upon every gallon of melaſſes that ſhall be imported into that province after the ſaid firſt day of January, 1775.

NEW-LONDON, December 26.

We hear that the inhabitants of St. Croix are about to ſend 130 hogſheads of ſugar as a preſent to the town of Boſton.—One gentleman had offered to give ten hogſheads, and to ſend a veſſel with the whole donation, free of charges.

NEW-YORK, December 29.

Dr. Ogilvie, by his laſt will, bequeathed the following legacies, viz. 300l. to the charity ſchool in this city; 100l. to King's College; and 100l. to the Corporation for the relief of the widows and children of Clergymen in communion with the Church of England, in America, hereby exhibiting an inſtance of benevolence—that uniform attention to the happineſs and welfare of mankind, which regulated each ſtep of his conduct through life.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 22.

Laſt Saturday arrived in Town Colonel Macdonald, of Frederick County, with the four Shawaneſe Hoſtages, and an Interpreter. Three of them are Warriors, viz. Imcatewhawa, or the Black Wolf; Wiſſecapoway, or Captain Morgan; Genuſa, or the Judge; and the other is a young Man, called Neawah, who is the Snake's Son, a principal Warrior of that Nation.

The Dunmore, Tomkins, cleared out yeſterday, from the upper Diſtrict of James River, with 2681 Buſhels of Wheat, and 511 Buſhels of Corn, collected for the Relief of our ſuffering Fellow Subjects at Boſton.

At a Meeting of the Officers, under the Command of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, convened at Fort Gower (ſituated at the junction of the Ohio and Hockhocking rivers, 200 miles below Fort Dunmore) on the 5th of November, 1774, for the Purpoſe of conſidering the Grievances of Britiſh America, an Officer preſent addreſſed the Meeting in the following Words:

"GENTLEMEN,

"HAVING now concluded the Campaign, by the Aſſiſtance of Providence, with Honour and Advantage to the Colony and ourſelves, it only remains that we ſhould give our Country the ſtrongeſt Aſſurance, that we are ready at all Times, to the utmoſt of our Power, to maintain and defend her juſt Rights and Privileges. We have lived about three Months in the Woods, without any Intelligence from Boſton, or from the Delegates at Philadelphia. It is poſſible, from the groundleſs Reports of deſigning Men, that our Countrymen may be jealous of the Uſe ſuch a Body would make of Arms in their Hands at this critical Juncture. That we are a reſpectable Body is certain, when it is conſidered that we can live Weeks without Bread or Salt, that we can ſleep in the open Air, without any Covering but that of the Canopy of Heaven, and that our Men can march and ſhoot with any in the known World. Bleſſed with theſe Talents, let us ſolemnly engage to one another, and our Country in particular, that we will uſe them to no Purpoſe, but for the Honour and Advantage of America in general, and of Virginia in particular. It behoves us then, for the Satisfaction of our Country, that we ſhould give them our real Sentiments, by Way of Reſolves, at this very alarming Criſis."

Whereupon the Meeting made Choice of a Committee to draw up and prepare Reſolves for their Conſideration, who immediately withdrew; and after ſome Time ſpent therein, reported, that they had agreed to and prepared the following Reſolves, which were read, maturely conſidered, and agreed to, *nemine contradicente*, by the Meeting, and ordered to be publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette.

Reſolved, That we will bear the moſt faithful Allegiance to his Majeſty King George III. whilſt his Majeſty delights to reign over a brave and free People; that we will, at the expence of Life, and every Thing dear and valuable, exert ourſelves in Support of the Honour of his Crown and the Dignity of the Britiſh Empire. But as the Love of Liberty, and Attachment to the real Intereſts and juſt Rights of America, outweigh every other Conſideration, we reſolve, that we will exert every Power within us for the Defence of American Liberty, and for the Support of her juſt Rights and Privileges; not in any precipitate, riotous, or tumultuous Manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous Voice of our Countrymen.

Reſolved, That we entertain the greateſt Reſpect for his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Dunmore, who commanded the Expedition againſt the Shawaneſe; and who, we are confident, underwent the great Fatigue of this ſingular Campaign from no other Motive than the true Intereſt of this Country.

Signed by Order, and in Behalf of the whole Corps,
BENJAMIN ASHBY, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 4.

On the 30th ult. departed this Life, in the 87th year of his age, JOHN JONES, of Montgomery, a native of this Province—He was a gentleman of a generous, open diſpoſition, and poſſeſs'd of an innocent facetiouſneſs in converſation, which rendered him engaging and agreeable to thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. For ſeveral years of the latter part of his life, it was his lot to be tried with great afflictions of body, yet he did not repine, but endured them to the laſt, with a fortitude of mind truly characteriſtic of the Chriſtian. On the firſt inſtant his remains were interred in Friends burying ground, at North-Wales, of which ſociety he was a member, and with whom he lived in the cloſeſt union and fellowſhip.

About three weeks ago died ſuddenly, in Salem county, New-Jerſey, EDWARD M'QUIRK, labourer, a native of Kilkenny, in Ireland. He was noted for the ſhare he took in the diſturbance at Brentford, on occaſion of the election for the county of Middleſex, when Mr. Wilkes was choſen Knight of the Shire, for a trial he ſtood for murder on this account, &c. In this country he behaved very quietly.

Laſt Sunday CHARITY SERMONS were preached at Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, for the Relief of the poor and diſtreſſed Members of thoſe Congregations; and we hear the Collections amounted to *One Hundred Pounds*.

Captain Nunns, from Dominica, the 13th ult. in Lat. 33:16, Long, 69, ſpoke the Brig Hero, Captain Maxwell, from Gibraltar for Norfolk, in Virginia, out 12 Weeks; he was ſhort of Water, with which Captain Nunns ſupplied him. He was alſo ſhort of Proviſions, but ſaid he had enough to laſt him till the 10th Inſtant, at the Allowance they were then at.

Our River has been ſo full of Ice ſince Sunday laſt, as to ſtop the Navigation.

The Election of Officers for the American Philoſophical Society, will be held on Friday next, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, at the Society's Hall, in Second-ſtreet.

Newtown, Dec. 29, 1774.

To the COMMITTEE of the county of Bucks.

AS the great fall of ſnow muſt have prevented your attendance here this day, you are deſired to meet at Newtown on Monday, the 16th day of January, to proceed upon the buſineſs for which you have been choſen.

At a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Cumberland, in New-Jerſey, held at Bridgetown, on Thurſday, the 22d Day of December, 1774,

THE Articles of the Aſſociation entered into by the American Continental Congreſs being publicly read, were unanimouſly approved of; whereupon it was reſolved, that a Committee of Thirty-five Perſons be appointed to carry the ſame into Execution throughout the County; accordingly the following Perſons were choſen, viz. Abraham Jones, Thomas Maſkell, Ephraim Harris, Silas Newcomb, Ephraim Seely, Daniel Elmore, Jonathan Ayres, Elijah Hand, David Bowen, and Joſhua Brick, Eſquires; Meſſieurs John Wheaton, Benjamin Mulford, Abijah Holmes, Thomas Brown, Joel Fithian, Daniel Maſkell, John Gibbon, Michael Hoſhell, Thomas Daniel, Jonathan Smith, William Aul, Joſeph Sheppard, Iſaac Preſton, Samuel Leak, Mark Ryley, John Buck, Ezekiel Foſter, Joſeph Newcomb, Jonathan Lore, John Terry, Gideon Heaton, Richard Wood, Joſhua Ewing, John Laning, and Thomas Ewing.

As ſoon as the Committee were choſen, they were publicly informed, that a Quantity of Tea had been ſecretly landed at Greenwich, and that the Inhabitants of that Town had taken the Alarm, and had choſen a *pro Tempore* Committee of five Perſons, to take Care of the ſame until the Committee of the County was choſen; the General Committee then withdrew, in order to conſider what ſhould be done in the Affair, and came into the following Reſolution, namely, That this Committee, being ignorant of the Principles on which the ſaid Tea was imported, or whence it came, and not being able to get Information thereof, by Reaſon of the Importer's Abſence, do think it beſt to have it privately ſtored, and agree to meet at Ten o'Clock To-morrow, in order to take Care of the ſame. Accordingly they met the next Day, agreeable to Appointment, and found to their Surprize that the Tea had been deſtroyed, by Perſons unknown, the Night before, at the Time the Committee were ſitting at Bridgetown; whereupon the Committee further entered into the Reſolves following:

1. That we entirely diſapprove of the deſtroying the abovementioned Tea, it being entirely contrary to our Reſolves.

2. That we will not conceal, nor protect from Juſtice, any of the Perpetrators of the above Fact.

Extract from the Minutes of the Committee,
THOMAS EWING, *Clerk.*

*** DOCTOR CHOVET, agreeable to his adjournment, will continue his courſe of Phyſiological and Anatomical Lectures, at his Muſeum, in Vidal's Alley, at ſix o'clock this evening.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Snow Nancy, J. Croker, from Briſtol. Brig Endeavour, J. Caldwell, Londonderry. Sloop Rebecca, A. Culnan, Teneriffe. Schooner Gull, J. Roſs, Grenades. Sloop North-Carolina Packet, J. Warden, and Snow Polly, J. Williamſon, Hiſpaniola. Snow Chatſworth, T. Nunns, and Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingſworth, Dominica. Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Madeira. Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, Dominica and St. Euſtatia. Sloop New-York Packet, J. Rivers, and Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Schooner Sally and Jenny, J. Sands, New-Caſtle on Delaware. Ship Commerce, A. Henderſon, Genoa. Brig Grenada Packet, G. Ord, Leghorn.

Outwards. Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvaine, Cork. Sloop Charlotte, J. Cobourn, Virginia. Ship Liberty, J. Scott, London. Schooner Polly, S. Crawford, North-Carolina. Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Cadiz. Brig Matty, C. Cragg, Dublin. Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinſon, Barbados.

Cleared. Sloop Penelope, N. Coddington, to Rhode-Iſland. Ship Rebecca, J. Hazelwood, Falmouth, Great-Britain. Brig Two Friends, P. Bruſter, and Ship Molly, G. Johnſton, Liſbon. Brig Hope, O. Eve, jun. Antigua. Sloop Suſanna, H. Minſon, and Sloop Cedar, D. Haldridge, Virginia. Sloop Bentham, J. Chatfield, New-York. Sloop Betſey, G. Caton, Dominica. Schooner Pennſylvania Farmer, J. M'Night, Tortola. Sloop Polly, W. Shines, and Schooner Polly, B. Crawford, North-Carolina. Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados. Brig Hetty, J. Lott, and Ship Jamaica, R. Jermyn, Jamaica. Brig Harriot, S. Devonſhire, Hull. Ship Liberty, N. Mennow, Falmouth. Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, St. Vincents.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public ſale, on Monday, the 16th day of January inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Barret, in Southwark, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, between Second and third-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark; containing in front 36 feet, and in depth 90 feet, with the appurtenances; bounded by ground now or late of William Morris, Joſeph Saunders, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 6 l. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of James Brown; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Purſuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for veſting certain Eſtates in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnerſhip, commonly called The Pennſylvania Land Company, in London, in Truſtees, to be ſold," and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-houſe, kept by John Hyder, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Miſpillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Sarah and Iſaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Nixon.

Perſons deſiring further Information, reſpecting the Premiſes, are deſired to apply to the Subſcribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL,
} Attornies of the Truſtees.

Weſt-Jerſey, ſs. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey intend to make Application to the General Aſſembly of ſaid Province, at their next Sitting, for a Law to ſettle the true Lines of Partition between the Eaſtern and Weſtern Diviſion thereof, and ſuch as are intereſted are deſired to make their Objections accordingly, if any they have. ¶

LOST, on Friday, the 30th of December laſt, a Cornelian Stone for a Seal, with the Letters W. B. in a Cypher on the one Side, and a Head on the other; it is ſuppoſed to have been loſt in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Walnut-ſtreets. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to WILLIAM TAYLOR, Goldſmith, near the Drawbridge, ſhall receive Five Shillings reward. If offered to any of the Goldſmiths for Sale, it is requeſted they will ſtop it.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on the 24th of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Merion, Philadelphia county, a ſervant girl, named Elizabeth Creely; *had on, and took with her, when ſhe went away, a light coloured gown, two gowns like calicoe, a black petticoat, two pair of ſhoes, one low heeled the other ſtuff, two pair of ſtockings, one pair cotton the other ſilk, and a large blue cloth cloak; ſhe has a round face, and is of a middle ſize. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* JOHN JONES, *Merchant, near the Swedes Church, or* HUGH JONES. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on Tueſday Night, the 27th of December, a ſailing BOAT, about 18 Feet Keel, her Stern Sheets and upper Streak of her Gunwale painted green, white Bottom, pretty much wore off. Whoever has taken up the ſame, and will deliver her to *MASTER* and *LAWRANCE*, Coopers, the upper Side of Market-ſtreet Wharff, ſhall receive the above Reward. *Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 1775.* ¶

Newtown, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, January 2, 1775.

NINE POUNDS Reward.

BROKE out of the goal of this county, the following perſons, viz. *John Underwood*, an Engliſhman, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black buſhy hair, half worn beaver hat, a blue ſurtout coat, buckſkin breeches, &c. *Oliver Moulds*, about 50 years old, near 6 feet high, of a ſandy complexion, wears a cap; had on an old hat, a red veſt with ſleeves, cloth breeches, &c. *James Jones*, a lad, about 19 years old, has a down look, black hair, blue cloſe-bodied coat, and blue trowſers: They are well known at Philadelphia and other county goals, for felony often committed. *Frederick Spire*, a Dutchman, who ſays he has been turn-key for the goaler of Lancaſter goal for two years paſt; had on an old caſtor hat, a whitiſh coloured jean coat and veſt, buckſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. *James M'Cue*, who was committed as a runaway ſervant, and ſays he belongs to Mr. John Stephenſon, of New-York, he is an Iriſhman, is very impudent, and is very well dreſſed, of a ſandy complexion, is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, had on a half worn beaver hat, a blue coat, red veſt, buckſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings and good ſhoes, is a ſhoemaker by trade, has a kitt of tools with him, and a check wallet, and ſundry articles of womens apparel. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure ſaid perſons in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the ſum of Twenty Shillings each for *Underwood*, *Moulds* and *Jones*; and the ſum of Three Pounds each for *Spire* and *M'Cue*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff. ‖ 7ſ6.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 28th of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Campin*, who came in the ſnow Charlotte, Capt. Gaffney, from Waterford, in July laſt, by trade a butcher, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlender made, ſtraight long viſage, ſmall legs, has a clumſy walk, and wears his own ſhort brown hair; had on, and took with him, a new large broad diamond check ſhirt, without buttons, a ſhort brown jacket, without ſleeves, a dark frize ſurtout coat, with a large cape to it, and another of black, with black horn buttons, blue worſted pluſh breeches, light coloured yarn ſtockings, generally not gartered, thick double ſoaled ſhoes, with large broad copper buckles, a ſmall brimmed old hat, ſpeaks quick and tolerable good Engliſh, is ſaucy withal, but eaſily quelled, given to liquor; it is ſuppoſed he is gone off with ſome of his ſhipmates, who may aſſiſt him in changing his chothes, and no doubt but he may change his name; he has been frequently ſeen in the city, ſince he was firſt advertiſed (if any perſon can make it appear that the ſaid ſervant has been harboured by any perſon whatſoever, ſhall receive *Fifteen Pounds* reward, over and above the reward mentioned.) Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges (beſides the reward of *Fifteen Pounds* more for the perſon harbouring the ſaid ſervant) if brought home, or ſecured in any of his Majeſty's goals, paid by

EDWARD BARRET.

Said *Barret* has to diſpoſe of, a few Tons of very good Hay, of the firſt and ſecond crop, and will receive any quantity of meat to be ſmoaked, which will be duly attended with care, at his ſmoak-houſe, in Southwark. *January 2, 1775.* ¶

December 28, 1774.

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

WAS LOST, last night, between the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill, and the London Coffee-house, a red leather Morocco POCKET BOOK, *with a steel clasp, wherein was Three Pounds in cash, in the following coin, viz. Two Spanish milled Dollars, one Fifteen Shilling bill, Pennsylvania currency, three Five Shilling bills, and the remainder in small change; also sundry papers wherein the subscriber's name is mentioned. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, shall have the above reward, paid by* JOHN GORDON, *Strasburgh Messenger.*

DOCTOR YELDALL

IS just returned to town, and may be consulted at his Medicinal Warehouse, three doors above the Bank Meeting-house, in Front-street, in any case of PHYSIC or SURGERY: Those who may please to apply, may be assured they never will be encouraged in any disorder but where there is a probability of success. The Doctor omits saying any thing of his abilities in practice, his well known travels for these five years past, through different parts of this continent, and the many surprizing cures that, under God, have been performed by him, both in Physic and Surgery, speak more powerfully than any thing that can be here inserted; and as it has been found of the greatest inconveniency to some, and rendered impossible for others to obtain his advice and medicines, by reason of his not attending any where but at his house, in order to render himself as useful to his fellow creatures as possible, he will, for the future, attend at the houses of such patients as are not able to attend on him, either in town or country, and that in as regular a manner, and allowing the same credit for his attendance and medicines as is usual, and hopes by his assiduity, care and moderate charge, to merit, what he most regards, the love and esteem of the public.

N. B. The Doctor has for sale, at his Warehouse, most kinds of Medicines, both chemical and galenical; also most of the Patent Medicines now in use, which he has from the original warehouses in London, warranted genuine. Likewise several useful medicines for most common disorders that happen in families, with full and plain printed directions for their use, and in order that those medicines should be as cheap as useful, there is none of them exceed Five, and some as low as One Shilling Pennsylvania currency. Those that live in the country may, by sending an account of their disorder, have Advice and Medicines, as the nature of the case may require. 4 W,

STOLEN, or went adrift, on the 3d of December last, from the New Ferry, a BOAT, built like a FISHING BOAT, but has seats in the stern, and a rudder and tiller; had a plate of iron on the stem, and a horse-shoe round the top of it; had four row-lock irons, and a piece of chain to the stem. Whoever takes up said Boat, and brings her to the subscriber, living at Mantua-Creek, Gloucester county, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward, paid by JOHN ROOM. ¶

New-Jersey, December 26, 1774.

WHEREAS DANIEL MOORE, now in actual confinement, for debt, in the Goal of the county of Cumberland, being unable to pay his debts, intends to petition the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for said county, in order to have the benefit of the Insolvent Act. Public notice, therefore, is hereby given to all his creditors, to meet at the house of DANIEL TAYLOR, Inn-keeper, in Bridge-town, on Monday, the 30th of January next, at ten o'clock, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be released from confinement.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

On the premises, on Thursday, the 2d day of February next,

A VALUABLE tract of land and plantation, situate in Christiana Hundred, and county of New-Castle, on Delaware, within four miles and an half of Wilmington, and within five miles of Newport, conveniently near to sundry houses of worship of different denominations, containing upwards of 100 acres, about one half thereof is cleared, the uncleared well timbered, and the whole in good repair and well watered, about 10 or 15 acres of watered meadow, to be watered by never failing springs, may easily be made thereon, a part whereof is already cleared; there is a new log-house, one story and an half high, constructed for two rooms on a floor, a new spring-house over a spring just by the door, a new frame barn, with stone stabling under the whole, 35 by 25 feet, lately erected on said premises. The title indisputable. At the same time will be sold an excellent team, horses, waggon and gears. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms of sale will be made known, the payments proposed, and reasonable credit given by

THOMAS OGLE.

N. B. Any person or persons inclined to purchase the abovesaid land, may have a view of the bounds and title thereof, any time before the abovesaid day of sale, by applying to THOMAS OGLE aforesaid, inn-holder, in Christiana Hundred. ‡

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

STOLEN out of the shop of the subscriber, in West Whiteland township, Chester county, four silver WATCHES, viz. one of which made by Isaac Rogers, London, No. 8023; another by J. Williams, London, No. 2340; another by Edward Duffield, Philadelphia, No. 7; one ditto, F. Moore, 1391; also one Pinchbeck ditto, maker's name C. Charleson, London, No. 10722, with three outside and inside cases of watches, one of which is remarkably large, the other two common size. Whoever apprehends the thief, and secures the watches and cases, so that the owner may have them again, and will prosecute the thief to conviction, shall have the above reward, paid by

December 22, 1774. ¶ ELI BENTLEY.

Middletown, Chester county, December 31, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's stable or yard, last night, a dark brown or black HORSE, three years old last spring, a natural trotter, about fourteen hands and an half high, with a large star in his forehead, a small switch tail, with some white hairs in it, and white on the neck, occasioned by the collar. Whoever secures the horse, so that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or three pounds for the thief, and forty shillings for the horse, paid by CALEB JAMES. ¶

N. B. At the same time was left in the above stable or yard, a black horse, with a small star in his forehead, is near 15 hands high, 17 or 18 years old, appears to be a draught horse, as the hair is much worn off his sides with the traces.

THIS is to give Notice that I, the Subscriber, did, about 12 Months past, purchase of and from Elizabeth Zerrung, Widow and Relict of John Zerrung, late deceased, all her Dower, or Widow's Third, which to her did belong, of and in the Estate of the said John Zerrung, deceased, for the Sum of Thirty-five Pounds, Two Pounds thereof paid to her at the Execution of the Release, and for the remaining Thirty-three Pounds I gave her my Bond, due the Beginning of December, 1774.--- And did, after the aforesaid Bond became due, lay down and offer unto her the said Elizabeth, all the Money due and belonging to her upon said Bond, in the Presence of two Witnesses; which Money she took up and kept, and did then and ever since refuse to give up my Bond. These are therefore to forewarn all Persons from buying or taking an Assignment of said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same, or any Part thereof, unless compelled thereto by Law. HENRY ZERRUNG, in Bethel Township, Lancaster County. ¶

THE Owners of the Repacepo Meadows are desired to meet the Managers, on Saturday, the 28th Day of January next, at the Mouth of Repacepo Creek, to claim their Properties therein, and to assist in directing the said Managers to raise a further Sum of Money, towards defraying the Expence in banking the said Meadows, and stopping, agreeable to a Law of the Province of New-Jersey. THOMAS CLARK, Clerk of the Company. *Gloucester County, December* 24, 1774. ¶

December 29, 1774.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living in Easttown township, Chester County, some Time ago, a brindle COW, with a small Bell, and marked on both Ears. The Owner is desired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. JOHN MORRIS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

At JOHN MITCHELL'S

WINE, SPIRIT, RUM AND SUGAR STORES,

In Front-street, between Chestnut and Market-streets.

BEST genuine *Madeira* WINES, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Quarter Cask or Gallon.

Excellent bottled Claret, by the Dozen.

Genuine new and old Port Wine, by the Quarter Cask or Dozen.

Best *Lisbon* Wine, by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Dozen.

Sherry Wine, of the best Quality, by the Quarter Cask or Dozen.

Old and new Mountain Wines, both dry and sweet, by the Quarter Cask or Dozen.

Teneriffe and *Fyal* Wines, by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter Cask.

Genuine Frontiniac Wine, by the Dozen.

French White Wine, by the Dozen.

Muscat Wine, by the Dozen.

Excellent old Hock, by the Dozen.

Red *Lisbon* Wine, by the Quarter Cask or Dozen.

Genuine old *French* Brandy, by the ¼ Cask, Anchor or Gallon.

Spanish Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Gallon.

Old *Jamaica* and Cane-Juice Spirit) of the best Quality, by the

Old *Antigua* Spirit,) Hogshead, Cask or Gallon.

Shone's, Ben. Kenton and Parker's best *London* bottled Porter, by the Hogshead, Hamper or Dozen.

Genuine BURTON and *Taunton* bottled Ale, by the Dozen.

West-India and *New-England* Rum.

Best old *Holland* Geneva, in Cases.

Florence Oil, of the best Quality, in Chests, or by the Dozen.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

Muscovado Sugars of all Kinds, by Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel.

Bohea Tea, warranted good, by the Chest, ½ Chest or Dozen.

Best Green and Hyson Tea, by the Dozen or Pound.

French and *Carolina* Indigo, of the best Quality, by Barrel or Doz.

Carolina Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Allom, Chocolate, Melasses, Cotton, Ground Ginger, Copperas, Madder, Coffee, Ground Redwood, Brimstone, Whale-Bone, Raisins. Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs.

N. B. He has just imported a large and general Assortment of Yard wide, 7-8ths and 3-qr. wide *Irish* Linens, 9-8ths and 5-qr. wide *Irish* Sheetings, and a general Assortment of Damask, Diaper and Huckaback Table Linen and Towelling.

*** As he is determined to keep a constant Supply of the above articles, all of which he will be careful to have the best of their Kinds, the Public may depend on being served on the most reasonable Terms; and his Friends in the Country may depend on being as well and punctually supplied by Letter, as if they were personally present.

To be LETT, for a term of years, and immediately entered upon,

WESTER-OGLE-MILLS, situated on Gwin's Falls, a never-failing stream, in Baltimore county, Maryland, within 11 miles to the westward of Baltimore-town, in the neighbourhood of an extensive farming country, on the Frederick road, and very convenient to the great road to Cumberland and York counties, in Pennsylvania, from whence the greatest quantities of wheat are brought to the Baltimore market.

The mill-house is built of stone, 75 feet by 35, three stories high; two merchant-mills, with French burr stones, and a grist-mill, with Cologne, an overshot wheel to each pair of stones.

The merchant-mills were rebuilt this last winter, the running gears all new, and in the best order; hoisting gears that go by water, with a new rolling-screen, wind-mill, and boulting-chest, constructed after the newest and best manner.

There is joining a convenient little lodging-room, built of stone, with a fire-place for the accommodation of the miller.

The grist-mill built new this spring, under the same roof, in a separate apartment, and quite independent of the other works; where, if required may be finished, a convenient room, with a fire-place for a family.

There is stables for 12 horses; six or eight acres of land capable of being made grass-ground; with a dwelling-house and shop, now occupied by a cooper, who is providing barrel-timber for the ensuing season.

Any person inclinable to rent, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. JOHN BROWN, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or to ‖ 6 *w.* WILLIAM LYON, on the premises.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, an Irish servant man, but came from England in December last, named JOHN M'GORK, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, speaks good English, and talks very fast, is given to liquor, and lately passed for a freeman in Trenton and New-York; he has been used to work at an iron furnace, and is supposed to be in some part of the Jerseys, as he crossed at Gloucester ferry. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by JAMES MOLESWORTH, at the widow Yarnall's, in Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia.

WHEREAS the honourable the Proprietaries of this province, in and by their warrant, granted to a certain Jacob Sturrum, a certain tract of land, to be surveyed to him, adjoining lands of Jacob Ickman, John Brinkfield, Jacob Neeff, and others, on Little Beaver Creek, in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, in the province of Pennsylvania; which said lands were surveyed to said Jacob Sturrum, who afterwards conveyed the same, with the appurtenances, to the Widow Elizabeth Weer, who also conveyed the same, with the appurtenances, unto Philip Scott, who died seized and possessed thereof, and left issue James Scott, William Scott, and others, to whom the said lands descended as heirs at law; and forasmuch as the conveyance from Jacob Sturrum is lost or mislaid, these are therefore to give notice to all persons, having or claiming any right or title to said lands, to lay in their claim or claims at the Land-office in Philadelphia, before the first day of February next, as the heirs of said Philip Scott intend to apply to the honourable House of Assembly of this province, for an act to supply the defect abovementioned, and for confirming the said tract of land, with the appurtenances, unto the heirs of the said Philip Scott. †

ISAAC & BENJAMIN CATHRALL,

Have for sale, at their store, at William Cooper's ferry, opposite Philadelphia,

A VERY large and general assortment of LINEN DRAPERY, which they have just opened, and would just observe to their kind customers, they are determined to sell only at a moderate profit.

N. B. They still continue their large and general assortments of GROCERIES; where innkeepers and others may depend on the best of liquors, and lowest prices. ¶ 5 W.

FRANCIS WADE

BEING informed, by a number of his friends, that his old country customers, and others that inclined to deal with him, have been at a loss to find him out, since his removal from his old brewery; he therefore thinks it necessary to take this method of letting his friends know, that his brewery, and dwelling, is now in Fourth-street, at the corner of Race-street, where his former customers, and those that are inclined to deal with him, may be supplied with all sorts of beer, for exportation or home consumption, as usual; and for the better conveniency of his customers down town, masters of vessels, shallopmen and others, by leaving their orders, at the store of Messrs. ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, opposite Hamilton's wharff, near the Drawbridge, they may be served as expeditious as when he lived in that neighbourhood.

Barley, malt and hops, purchased as usual; and a parcel of clean winter barley ready to be given out for seed. 3 *M.*

MUSCOVADO SUGARS, of the best quality, in hogsheads, tierces and barrels;

West-India RUM;

Barbados SPIRIT, old and fit for immediate use;

Genuine red PORT WINE, in quarter casks and bottles;

Old Madeira WINE, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks;

A few dozens of right good CLARET;

A parcel of RHUBARB;

A new London made CABLE, about 9½ inches;

And some casks of essence VINEGAR,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 30th of October last, from the subscriber's plantation, near the Glass-house at Kensington, near the city of Philadelphia, an Irish servant man, named *James Read*, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a likely well made man, fair complexion, brown hair, speaks a little on the brogue, by trade a Mason; arrived from Waterford, in Ireland, last July, in the snow Charlotte, Captain Gafney; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a brown superfine cloth coat and vest, about half-worn, breeches of the same, but lighter coloured, one white holland and two check shirts, two pair white and one pair worsted stockings, half-worn shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, or in the work-house in Philadelphia, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM BALL.

N.B. Said *BALL* has for sale a likely young NEGROE WOMAN; she understands house-work well, and is very suitable for the country. †

WAS STOLEN, last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Norrington township, Philadelphia county, a likely sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, paces, trots, and hand-gallops, but is most natural to the trot, which is remarkable swift, he is about 8 or 9 years old, shod before, and lately trimmed under the bridle, a small blaze in his forehead, his hind feet white, is docked short, and has a small bit broke out of one of his fore teeth, in the left upper jaw. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and secures the thief in any goal, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owner gets his horse again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the horse only, paid by

November 27, 1774. ‖ JOHN SHANNON.

At the desire of several PHYSICIANS, PROPOSALS are laid before the Gentlemen of that Profession, by ROBERT BELL, of Third-street, Philadelphia, for PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN AMERICAN EDITION of LECTURES on the MATERIA MEDICA, as delivered by WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D. Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

N. B. Printed proposals, with conditions and a specimen of the work, are given *gratis* at said BELL's, to whom those gentlemen, who are desirous of encouraging improvements in the divine art of healing, are requested to forward their names speedily, that it may be carried in execution immediately, and because it will be printed only for those who possess so much animation as to encourage the work by their subscriptions.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing about 190 acres, situate within the town bounds of Gloucester, and province of New-Jersey; on which plantation there are a convenient dwelling-house, with other buildings for the accommodation of a family, a well of excellent water, within 25 feet of the dwelling-house, a commodious barn, with suitable partitions for the stock, and a threshing floor; a small orchard, about 27 acres of excellent meadow along Little Timber Creek, and upwards of 100 acres of woodland. Its distance from the market at Philadelphia being but 6 miles, renders it very convenient for the farmer, in that he may, several times a week, dispose of his produce on the most advantageous terms. One third of the purchase-money paid at executing the title, the other two thirds may remain on interest. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to the subscriber, living in Philadelphia.

‖ 5*s. Thesf.* WILLIAM WHARTON.

Philadelphia, November 25, 1774.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

THIS day, between the hours of Twelve and One, was taken off the compter of the subscriber, a small square glass case, containing a quantity of JEWELLERY, viz. 5 Garnet Broaches, set in Gold, one of which is Freemasonry; several ditto, set in Silver; about three dozen Stone Rings, of several kinds, set in Gold; a pair of Stone Buttons, set in Gold; several Freemasons Medals; Ear Rings; Stone Stock and Knee Buckles; several Seals; one large hair Sprig; 17 hair Lockets, set in Gold, 5 of which are set round with garnets, 6 with Coronets, and the other 6 are plain; 1 plain Gold Locket, for a child, maker's name J. C. several ditto, set in Silver, with a number of other articles, which at present cannot be recollected. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, so that the goods may be had again, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion to what goods so discovered, paid by JOHN CARNAN.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the Borough of Lancaster, on Sunday, the 20th instant, an Apprentice lad, named JOHN WORT, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a thin pale complexion, and wears his own black hair tied; he is a taylor by trade; had on, when he went away, a half worn beaver hat, home-made brown cloth coat, and lappelled waistcoat, with gilt metal buttons on the coat, and basket hair buttons on the waistcoat, half worn buck-skin breeches, mixed coloured ribbed stockings, new shoes, and yellow buckles: As his mother lives in New-Germantown, it is probable he may push that way. Whoever apprehends said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, and delivered to his master in Lancaster aforesaid, the same, with reasonable charges, paid by

Nov. 22, 1774. ¶ ARNOLD BOMBARGER.

N. B. New-Germantown is in the Jerseys, near Princeton, and the lad is a Taylor and Breeches-maker.

WAS put into the subscriber's horse pasture, last June, a small BAY MARE, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡ ABRAHAM KNITZING.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

January 11, 1775. NUMB. 2403.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PROPOSALS

For Printing, by Subſcription, a FREE and IMPARTIAL

WEEKLY

NEWS-PAPER;

To be intituled

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEIDGER,

Or, the MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY

WEEKLY ADVERTISER;

Upon the following conditions, viz.

I. That it be printed on a good and neat Type, and on a good Demy Paper.

II. That it be publiſhed every Saturday Morning, as early as poſſible, and delivered to the inhabitants of the city and liberties at their houſes, and to be ſent by every the firſt opportunity to diſtant Subſcribers.

III. The firſt number to be publiſhed as ſoon as one thouſand Subſcribers have entered their names.

IV. That every Subſcriber pay, on entering his name, *Five Shillings*, at the end of the firſt year *Five Shillings*, and for every year after *Ten Shillings* per year.

V. Advertiſements to be inſerted on the ſame terms as is uſual with the other papers in the city.

THE Subſcriber, being ſolicited by a number of worthy and reputable Gentlemen of this city to eſtabliſh a Free and Impartial NEWS-PAPER, open to All, and influenced by None, has thought proper to put out theſe Propoſals, hoping they will meet with that kind encouragement from the PUBLIC, as will enable him to proceed in the undertaking.

As the general deſign of this *News-Paper* is, both to amuſe and inſtruct, the Publiſher's chief care and attention will be to render it as uſeful as poſſible for thoſe purpoſes; to which end, every article of news, and all other matters of importance will be faithfully inſerted; and he doubts not of being able to give ſatisfaction, through the kind aſſiſtance which many of his FRIENDS have promiſed him; and, at the ſame time, that he humbly hopes and requeſts the aid and aſſiſtance of the Learned, Ingenious, and Curious (hereby aſſuring them, that whatever Eſſays they may pleaſe to favour him with, for the promoting of uſeful knowledge, and the general good of mankind, ſhall be gratefully inſerted) he muſt alſo except and declare againſt every thing injurious to religion, to good ſenſe or good manners, againſt public or private ſcandal, and againſt all party libels.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by ſaid *Humphreys*, at his Printing-Office, the corner of Black-horſe-alley, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; by Mr. *Alexander Anderſon*, Poſt-rider to Newtown, Cheſter river; Mr. *Richard York*, Poſt-rider to Annapolis; Mr. *John Perkins*, Poſt-rider to Baltimore; Mr. *Bernard Woolfe*, Poſt-rider to Lancaſter; and by all the Poſt-riders from Philadelphia.

*** Whereas it has been reported that one or more Gentlemen are to be concerned in a partnerſhip of the above paper, ſaid *Humphreys* hereby aſſures the public that there is no truth in ſaid report, though a propoſal of that kind has been made to him, which he rejected, being determined to act on the moſt impartial principles, and not render himſelf liable to be influenced by any party whatever.

Philadelphia, December 28, 1774.

At the DESIRE of ſeveral GENTLEMEN.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN AMERICAN EDITION of THE SPIRIT OF LAWS.

By the great and immortal M. DE SECONDAT, BARON DE MONTESQUIEU (ſo honourably mentioned by the Continental Congreſs)

Tranſlated from the French by Mr. NUGENT.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Work to be printed in two Volumes, Octavo, Page for Page with that moſt elegant London Edition, printed for Nourſe and Valliant, in the Strand, on a good Paper, and neatly bound, lettered, and edgerolled with Gold.

II. The Price to Subſcribers will be TWENTY SHILLINGS, Pennſylvania Currency; Seven Shillings and Six-pence to be advanced at the Time of ſubſcribing, and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence on the Delivery of the Work.

III. When three Hundred Subſcribers are pleaſed to approve of theſe Conditions, the Work ſhall immediately be put to the Preſs, and finiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

IV. A Liſt of the Subſcribers will be given in the firſt Volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this valuable Work are thankfully received by *John Dean* (the Editor) Bookbinder, in Lætitia-Court, Mr. *Joſeph Dean*, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, Mr. *John Dunlap*, Mr. *Joſeph Cruikſhank*, and Meſſrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, Printers, Philadelphia. Mr. *James Adams*, Printer, Wilmington; Mr. *William Aikman*, Bookſeller, Annapolis; Mr. *Iſaac Collins*, Printer, Burlington; Mr. *Hugh Gaine*, Printer, New-York; Mr. *Robert Wells*, Printer, Charles-Town, South-Carolina.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD MERCHANT-MILL, in good repair, with boulting-cloths and other uteniils in good order, has two pair of ſtones, one whereof are good French burrs. Alſo a good SAW-MILL, in good repair likewiſe, with a new ſaw and ſawing utenſils thereunto belonging, and has plenty of water, being ſituate on Red Clay Creek, in New-Caſtle county, about eight miles from Newport landing, and nine from Wilmington. Alſo two parcels or lots of land, contiguous thereunto, containing about 170 acres, with good improvements, having thereon a good dwelling-houſe, an orchard, a quantity of meadow already made, and more may be made; the land is very good, and plenty of timber thereon. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county,

Dec. 30, 1774. JOHN PENNOCK. ¶

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber, living on Upper Alloway's Creek, in the County of Salem,

ABOUT 100 Acres of Land, with Allowance for Roads, one half cleared, and under good Fence, having thereon a good Dwelling-houſe and Kitchen, and Log-barn. There are ſeveral good Springs of Water on the Premiſes, together with a good Orchard, and ſome Meadow, with a Run of Water through the ſame. The Place is very ſuitable for a Tanner, and is about five Miles Diſtance from Salem, and two from the Glaſs-houſe. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the Land, by applying to ¶ DANIEL PENTON.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

TIMES of particular danger and difficulty, ſuch as the preſent, exhibit a variety of characters, which would afford no unpleaſing entertainment to a mere obſerver. But the true and real lover of his country finds himſelf too much engaged in the great ſcene, to regard them as ſubjects of mere ſpeculation. Their influence upon the public intereſts attracts his whole attention, and he ſtands in equal awe of the intemperate zeal, which, ſhooting blindly, often miſſes its mark, as of the timid irreſolution, which, through apprehenſion of ſmall evils, realizes and inſures the greateſt. The open advocates for Parliamentary authority, in its full extent, are ſo few, and from their real inſignificance, or apparent intereſt, as exiſting upon the fruit of theſe doctrines, have ſo little weight, that we may without any injuſtice paſs them by: But there is a ſpecies of patriotiſm of a peculiar kind, which I cannot comprehend. It condemns the meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament, declaims againſt its pretended right, as uſurpation and oppreſſion, but is averſe to every meaſure on our part, that oppoſes the exerciſe of it. The jaundiced mind of ſuch a perſon ſees ſomething wrong in every ſtep adopted by America. To oppoſe, by force of arms, ſo powerful a nation as Great-Britain is madneſs in the extreme. A non-exportation is more ruinous to ourſelves, than the evil it would avert. A non-importation ſcheme is futile, will not diſtreſs the manufacturers of Great-Britain to any great degree; and becauſe it had not its full effect when it was partial, and reſted on the virtue of one ſett of men, it will have no effect now, though it is general, and ſupported by all. If you preſs a man of this character with probabilities of ſucceſs, drawn from the particular ſtate of the national debt, the heavy debt due from America, the loſs of the tobacco trade, the ſtate of the iſlands, &c. which he cannot get over, he then deprecates that ſucceſs, of which he would have had you deſpair; he now ſees a thouſand dangers, perſecutions and tyrannies among ourſelves, from which he draws this patriotic and ſalutary inference, that we had better ſubmit to certain and preſent injuſtice, tyranny and oppreſſion, than run the chance of them a century hence.—This character takes a gloomy pleaſure in damping and extinguiſhing every ſpark of public ſpirit, and repreſſing every noble and manly exertion, by cutting off all hopes of ſucceſs, till the mind ſinks under the ſad proſpect, and, from a ſuppoſed neceſſity, becomes ſufficiently debaſed to ſubmit to any condition the oppreſſor may preſcribe.

There is another character among us, which riſes a ſcale higher, and indeed poſſeſſes ſo many qualities of true and genuine patriotiſm, that one cannot but lament its errors, and wiſh to remove them. This, like the Anxious Bye-ſtander in your laſt paper, deteſts the meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament, diſclaims their legal power, and avows his oppoſition; but then it is that kind of oppoſition, both in matter and manner, which ſuits his particular fancy and ſituation in life—and it may perhaps appear to others as unjuſt, impolitic and inadequate, as the preſent does to him. Your preſs, and I truſt all others in this city, are open to every publication, wrote with decency and truth, and containing no public or private ſcandal. But I would ſubmit a few remarks to thoſe Gentlemen, who profeſs to join in the public cauſe, and yet, in writing or converſation, are ſo prone to cenſure the proceedings of the late Congreſs. In my judgment, it is neither juſt, decent or politic. It is not juſt, becauſe, having from the obvious neceſſity and propriety of the meaſure, committed to the Delegates at that Congreſs the choice of ſuch public meaſures, as they ſhould deem moſt proper and effectual, we are bound, by every tye of duty and honour, not only to ſubmit to them, but enforce and effectuate them. It is not decent, becauſe having been formed in an Aſſembly, compoſed of men certainly not the weakeſt in America, confirmed by our own Repreſentatives, and approved and adopted by a vaſt majority, not only in this province, but through all America, a ſingularity of opinion may be rather aſcribed to vanity and arrogance, than ſuperior wiſdom and diſcernment. But it is in the higheſt degree impolitic—unanimity and mutual confidence are allowed to be the only ſure baſis, on which the fabrick of American liberty is to be reared.—But how is this band of union weakened and diſſolved by arraigning the juſtice and wiſdom of their proceedings, eſpecially in thoſe arrangements, which were in their nature temporary? How can we expect reſolutions and aſſociations, which have no other weight or authority than what they derive from being ſuppoſed to be founded in public virtue, wiſdom and neceſſity, will be obſerved, if thoſe, who profeſs themſelves friends to the American cauſe, ſtudiouſly endeavour to diveſt them of all title to our reſpect or regard? A wiſe man has ſome ſuppoſed good in view in every important tranſaction of his life; but I would aſk, what valuable purpoſe this conduct will ſerve, and particularly in the point ſo affecting to your laſt week's correſpondent, the limitation of arrivals of goods after the 1ſt of December? It cannot be pretended to be done to guard a future Congreſs againſt the like reſtriction, becauſe there are no future importations on which it can operate. It is hard to reſolve it into any thing but extreme weakneſs, which cannot ſee its bad tendency—an affectation of ſuperior wiſdom, which overlooks it—or ſome intereſted motive, which would reconcile the claſhing intereſts of public virtue and private gain. But there is another reflection well worthy the regard of ſuch perſons. The American cauſe derived its principal weight and dignity from the late Congreſs.—It gave form and order to what would have been chaos and confuſion, if left to the provinces ſeparately.—This has made it formidable where we wiſhed it ſhould be ſo.—But let it once be thought, that it wants the ſupport and confidence of the people, all its terrors vaniſh—the Miniſter will riſe like a giant refreſhed with wine, and purſue his work with redoubled fury, while ſhame, contempt and wretchedneſs, muſt be the portion of the miſerable inhabitants of this country. By impeaching the juſtice and wiſdom of the laſt, we ſlacken the zeal, weaken the authority, and deſtroy the uſefulneſs of every future Congreſs. All authority and government is founded in opinion, more or leſs—their's is peculiarly ſo—and ſhould the meaſures of the preſent or any future Congreſs fail in their execution, for want of proper ſupport from the people, it requires no ſpirit of prophecy to predict that our moſt valuable intereſts of life, liberty and property, will be held from that moment by the moſt precarious of all tenures, the good pleaſure of a controuling Miniſter, and an obſequious Parliament.

Friends, Fellow-Citizens and Countrymen,

True patriotiſm, a love of your country, your own ſafety and intereſt, and that of your poſterity, all dictate a chearful acquieſcence in the aſſociation of the General Congreſs; a modeſt ſubmiſſion of private ſentiments to the collected and united wiſdom of all America. Thoſe who expreſſed it were deputed by you, they are embarked with you in the ſame bottom; their intereſts are your intereſts; and their ſafety is bound up with yours; ſuffer not therefore idle rumours and angry complaints of intereſted or diſappointed individuals to weaken your zeal or warp your judgment. In a cauſe of ſuch importance and extent ſome private hardſhips may happen, the ſufferers are to be pitied, and I truſt at a proper ſeaſon compenſated. But you may believe one who ſpeaks from knowledge, that the real ſufferers are few. The Congreſs did not judge amiſs, when they ſuppoſed the goods that would arrive after the 1ſt December were generally upon ſpeculation, with a view to the expected non-importation agreement. It has proved ſo, as they chiefly conſiſt of ſuch goods as are uſually imported in the ſpring, the unexpected and extraordinary demand for which was, in ſome reſpects, unfavourable to the American cauſe; and the great demand and ready ſale here will amply compenſate theſe importers, for any little delay or expence which has accrued upon ſuch goods, as have fallen within the Aſſociation of the General Congreſs, as will leave little reaſon to complain. Before I finiſh this addreſs, permit me, Fellow-citizens and Countrymen, moſt reſpectfully to guard you, in theſe critical times, againſt that diſpoſition, which leads us to give haſty credit to what we much wiſh or much fear—and eſpecially againſt paragraphs and extracts of letters, in or from public papers ſuſpected of undue influence, and eſpecially thoſe which may tend to infuſe jealouſies and ſuſpicions of our brethren in the neighbouring Colonies, particularly at Boſton. Narratives of this nature have been carefully traced, and found deſtitute of the leaſt foundation; and it cannot be doubted that there are writers and publiſhers in this country, who are earning the wages of a corrupt and profligate Miniſtry, by traducing, diſtracting and dividing us. If ſome tranſactions in other provinces do not accord with our particular ſentiments, let us not be haſty to condemn. At a diſtance from the ſcene, and unacquainted with the true ſtate of things, and motives of action, common candour and charity ſhould lead us to ſuppoſe the beſt—and becauſe a particular meaſure may not appear to be proper and neceſſary among us, we are not therefore to preſume that it is unneceſſary and improper among thoſe, who are differently circumſtanced. And above all that devoted and unhappy province, ſuffering under the immediate hand of power every ſpecies of diſtreſs, which as a political ſociety it can ſuffer, calls loudly for the exerciſe of every chriſtian and humane ſentiment, and eſpecially for a candid and even generous allowance for their conduct in that ſtate, which the wiſeſt of men declared would make a wiſe man mad.

PHILADELPHUS.

By Captain BARRON, *arrived here from London, we have the following Intelligence, viz.*

PETERSBURGH, October 7.

THE rebellion is now at an end, and the tranquility of this empire reſtored, by the taking of the rebel Pugatcheff, who has been ſo long the diſturber of it. The Empreſs received this agreeable and important news by a Courier who arrived this morning from General Panin, with an account that the above mentioned Traitor had been bound hand and foot by ſome of the Coſſacks of the Yaick, who were his adherents; theſe people informing General Panin of their having ſecured him, and of their readineſs to ſubmit, the General immediately ſent Prince Gallitzin to ſeize Pugatcheff. The people in the revolted provinces have ſince, upon General Panin's arrival among them, returned to their duty. The General is at preſent at a town called Penſa, the firſt that declared in favour of Pugatcheff, the inhabitants of which have ſubmitted and obtained pardon, except 15 of the moſt culpable, who were hanged. *Lond. Gazette.*

Rome, Oct 3. The death of the late Pope is ſtill the topic of converſation here; and among other things it remains to be remarked, that from the time his Holineſs was taken ill the phyſicians of the French and Spaniſh Miniſters never left him for a minute till he died. He ſeveral times thanked the Miniſters for their civility, and begged to be excuſed; but when he found out the intrigue, he ordered a certain bag of letters to be brought, and to be thrown into the fire in his preſence. The phyſicians remonſtrated, alledging that the ſmoak would injure him greatly, and that it rather ſhould be done in another room; but his Holineſs inſiſted upon ſeeing the bag with the letters it contained conſumed by the flames before he died, which was accordingly done.

Warſaw, Oct. 22. We learn from Conſtantinople, that on the firſt inſt. another and more dangerous inſurrection

happened among the people, which greatly alarmed the whole Divan, and the Sultan himſelf found it neceſſary to withdraw for ſome time. The Muſti and the Janiſſaries endeavoured to appeaſe them in vain; they inſiſted on having the heads of all the members of the Divan that ratified ſo ſcandalous a peace, but at laſt they were ſatisfied with the heads of Niſſangi Reſmi, Ibraham Minuibi, and ſome others, who were known to be of the council of the late Grand Vizir.

Hamburgh, Oct. 21. They write from the Danube, that the Ruſſian troops which were in Podolia continue advancing, and that they have already reach'd Conſtantinow, in order to make room for thoſe that follow them. If one may judge from the magazines and quarters which are preparing, there will be 80,000 Ruſſians in Poland this Winter. The ſame advices add, that the deſerters from the Ottoman army have committed vaſt exceſſes in Romelia. They have not even ſpared Adrianople, where, when the remains of the Ottoman army arrived, they found the houſes in many ſtreets entirely burnt down.

Madrid, Oct. 15. The Count de Grantham, Ambaſſador at this place from England, receives frequent diſpatches from his Court, which are ſaid to be relative to the differences ariſen with reſpect to a new fortreſs, which the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company has cauſed to be built on the Iſland of Balambanca.

Paris, Oct. 27. Letters from Spain adviſe, that ſix men of war were getting in readineſs at Ferrol, which are deſtined to defend the pretenſions formed by the Court of Madrid over the Portugueſe in America.

LONDON, *October* 31.

Extract of a private letter from Rome, Oct. 4.

"To-morrow the conclave will begin for the election of the 258th Pope. It is expected that this election will be attended with a ſtronger conteſt than it has been for many hundred years paſt; the Cardinals are greatly divided in their intereſt on account of the late order of the Jeſuits, fifteen hats being vacant, and ſeveral of the foreign Cardinals will not be able to be preſent at the conclave, on account of their age and infirmity, ſo that the whole number of Cardinals will not amount to 50, among which the following offer themſelves for the Papal Chair: Caſali, Albani, Bichi, Fantuzzi, Marefochi and Cardinal York; ſo that a candidate has a chance to be elevated to the dignity of a Pope by nine or ten votes; and as ſeveral of the Cardinals are of opinion to prefer a younger to an older one, the latter has the beſt chance. Beſides, it is confidently aſſerted, that though the French and Spaniſh Miniſters declared themſelves publicly for the Cardinals Bichi and Fantuzzi, yet they endeavour ſecretly to put Cardinal York in the Papal Chair, as it will greatly ſuit the political views of their reſpective Courts.

"It is greatly apprehended, that in caſe the election does not turn out agreeable to the ſenſe of the people, it may be followed by a civil war in the eccleſiaſtical dominions; proper precautions are therefore taking, and orders have been iſſued by the Sacred College that no ſubject is to have fire arms in his houſe under pain of death."

Nov. 2. Accounts from Naples, by the way of Genoa and Leghorn, ſay, that the diſturbances in that kingdom are ſo far from being ſubſided, that they promiſe to end in an open rebellion.

Letters from Hamburgh mention, that the Magiſtrates have forbidden the Pruſſian Officers to raiſe any more recruits in that city, which occaſions various ſpeculations.

The proclamation againſt ſending guns and gunpowder out of this kingdom will be of very little uſe or effect, becauſe the Americans will certainly procure whatever quantity of them they want from Holland, France or Spain; and if orders were given to ſtop and ſeize ſuch ſhips as were laden with the above commodities by thoſe nations, it might bring on an immediate war with them: An event which our Miniſtry would not hazard with any foreign power, though they aſſume courage ſufficient to ſend fleets and armies againſt our American brethren.

In the year 1724 a Candidate offered a Voter 30 guineas to be out of town on the day of polling: He took the money, and went into the country according to his contract. The other candidate hearing where he was, commiſſioned a perſon to offer him the ſame ſum to come back and vote; this alſo was received. The man voted for the latter Candidate, kept his word with the former, and gained ſixty guineas.—This it is ſaid may be relied on as a fact.

Nov. 3. As a certain Right Honourable Lord, who is in the liſt of the Iriſh Barons, was lately a ſhooting about the environs of his houſe in the country, obſerving a Gentleman of the neighbourhood in the field, haſtily and inſolently accoſted him with a "D—n you, Sir, if ever I "ſee you here again, I'll ſend you to Hell."—To which the Gentleman, with great coolneſs, inſtantly made this laconic and ſignificant reply;—"If you do, my Lord, "I'll tell your *Father* what a *Fool* he has left behind him."

Orders are ſent for laying the keels for two forty gun ſhips, in his Majeſty's Dock Yard, at Chatham.

On Tueſday night ſome diſpatches were ſent from Lord Dartmouth's Office, for the ſeveral Governors in North America, to Falmouth, to be forwarded by the packet boat now at that port.

Orders are ſent to the Purſers of ſeveral ſhips at Portſmouth and Plymouth, to take on board proviſions for ſix months immediately. It is ſaid they are deſtined for the Weſt-Indies.

Orders were ſent off to Ireland on Tueſday night for all the ſhips of war now lying in Cork harbour, which are fit for ſervice, to be manned, and put in readineſs to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice.

Orders are given from the War-office for all on furlow to join their reſpective regiments immediately, wherever they are, whether in garriſon or otherwiſe.

The Earl of Morton died in Sicily on the 28th of September. His Lordſhip has left two ſons by his Lady, who is couſin to the Earl of Hadingtown, and was at Naples when he died. His Lordſhip was a Candidate, aud it was thought would have been choſen one of the ſixteen to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland at the enſuing Election. The Earl of Aberdeen will be choſen in his ſtead.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, Oct. 10.

"An engagement has juſt happened off Oran, between a Spaniſh man of war of 40 guns, a frigate of 30, and a ſquadron of Algerine Corſairs, conſiſting of one ſhip of 32 guns, two xebecques of 24 guns, and four from 18 to 22 guns. The Spaniſh ſhips were bound for Barcelona, and having their ports hauled cloſe, were miſtaken by the Corſairs for two merchant-men, and in conſequence of the miſtake they gave chace, and fired ſeveral guns at the Spaniards before they diſcovered themſelves, when two of the ſmaller xebecques were ſoon ſunk by broadſides from the Spaniards; the large ſhip maintained the fight for ſome time, but was at laſt taken, and the others made their eſcape."

A letter from Peterſburgh, Oct. 21, ſays, "The Lieut. Col. Dromnitz of the Imperial artillery, is juſt arrived here expreſs from the Crimea, with the agreeable intelligence, that Crim. Dewlet Gueray, the Turkiſh commander, has abandoned all his conqueſts and retired with his troops, by order of the Sublime Porte, to Ockzakow. The Colonel likewiſe adds, that great numbers of the rebel Ruſſians, Coſſacks, &c. are daily flocking to the Imperial Ruſſian ſtandard, (which is fixed up in Bachiſerai, the capital of the Crimea) to receive the benefit of a general pardon and amneſty publiſhed by the Ruſſian Commander in Chief."

On Monday died, at his ſeat in Leiceſterſhire, the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Wentworth.

Nov. 4. They write from Gibraltar, that ſeven ſail of Spaniſh men of war had juſt paſſed the Gut, with ſeveral tranſports under convoy, which appeared full of troops, ſaid to be bound to Carthagena in the Weſt-Indies.

We are aſſured that five new Peers of England will be made before the meeting of Parliament, three of whom are, Lord North, Lord Clare and Mr. Onſlow.

It is reported that ſeveral ſmall confederacies are daily forming in Poland, and that that unhappy country will in all probability be once more a ſcene of civil war and confuſion.

The ſame accounts confirm, that the Court of Peterſburgh will by no means conſent to the extenſion of the frontiers firſt agreed to by the partitioning powers. On the other hand, Auſtria and Pruſſia inſiſt on retaining all they now poſſeſs.

As ſoon as our ſquadron ſtationed in the Mediterranean is reinforced with two ſhips of the line, it is believed a very ſpirited and peremptory requiſition will be made to the Dey and Republic of Algiers, demanding a categorical anſwer.

General Gage has received poſitive orders not to proceed to extremities, but to act upon the defenſive, till the ſenſe of the new Parliament relative to the conduct of the Boſtonians be finally known.

It is believed, if ſome ſpirited meaſures be not adopted by our Court, that moſt of the Engliſh merchants reſiding in the Portugueſe dominions will be obliged to return home.

It is reported that Mr. Walpole, our Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Liſbon, will be ſoon recalled; and that no other will be appointed in his room till ſome of the leading cauſes of our preſent complaints be completely removed.

We hear that bills of Exchange, to the amount of upwards of fifty thouſand pounds, have within theſe few days been remitted to two capital houſes in Paris, for the uſe of our nobility and gentry now in that city and its neighbourhood.

A gentleman arrived from France informs us, that a Portugueſe ſhip, which was on Fire, run into the harbour of Rochfort in the night, when the flames ſet fire to two French men of war, which were entirely conſumed, and upwards of 30 of their crews loſt their lives.

His Majeſty has appointed Stephen Kemble, Eſq; to be Deputy Adjutant-General for North-America, in the room of Richard Maitland, Eſq; deceaſed, with the rank of Major in the army.

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor Elect, accompanied by the Aldermen Croſby, Lewes, Thomas and Hayley, and the two Sheriffs, ſet out at one o'clock from Guildhall to attend the Lord Chancellor, at his houſe in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to be preſented to his Lordſhip for his approbation. As ſoon as they were conducted to the Drawing Room, the Lord Chancellor, attended by his Officers, waited upon them. Mr. Recorder then, in a ſhort ſpeech, acquainted his Lordſhip, that the Livery of London had proceeded to chuſe a Chief Magiſtrate, and that their choice had fallen upon Mr. Alderman Wilkes, which had been ſince confirmed by a Court of Aldermen; that having on ſeveral occaſions diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſenſible, upright and active Magiſtrate, the Livery of London thought his fidelity and abilities had been ſufficiently proved, and for that reaſon had called him to ſo great and important an office as Firſt Magiſtrate of that great city. The Lord Chancellor then addreſſed himſelf to the Lord Mayor and the reſt of the company; told them his Majeſty had been acquainted with the proceedings of the citizens of London, relative to their having elected a Chief Magiſtrate, and that he was commanded to ſignify his Majeſty's approbation of the choice they had made. This ceremony being over, the Lord Chancellor took the Lord Mayor Elect by the hand, wiſhed him health to go through the fatigues of office, and placed him on his right hand; the reſt of the Aldermen took their ſeats. A gold goblet, with rich wine and ſpices, was handed round, and the uſual healths drank; ſeveral aſſortments of cakes were preſented to the company, and after the Chancellor had ſat about ten minutes, he took his leave with great civility and politeneſs. Another glaſs afterwards went round, and the Lord Mayor, &c. returned to Joiners-Hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided by his Lordſhip for the Aldermen, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Fontainbleau, Oct. 21.

"M. de Chotinſky, Counſellor of Legation from the Empreſs of Ruſſia at this Court, had a private audience of his Majeſty the day before yeſterday, and delivered to him a letter from her Imperial Majeſty, which, it is aſſured, is nearly in the following terms:

"The aſſurances your Majeſty has given me, ſince your acceſſion to the Crown, of your cordial and pacific diſpoſition, do not permit my deferring a moment to inform you, that the Author of the Revolt, which had begun to ſpread itſelf on the confines of my dominions, is in my power. I ſhall keep his depoſitions ſecret, that they may not aggravate the diſgraces of thoſe who ſet him on. The fidelity of my troops, and the confidence I have in my ſubjects, never alarmed me half ſo much as by obliging me to expoſe their lives for the preſervation of their ſafety. This event will not a little ſtrengthen the ſacred promiſe I made of my endeavours being wholly employed to promote their happineſs, and the Crowned Heads are too much intereſted in it to admit of delay in making it known to them, &c. CATHERINE."

Nov. 5. It is now reported, that as ſoon as the preſent Charter of the Eaſt-India Company is expired, the trade of that Company will be laid open upon a proper compenſation to the Proprietary, both for that and the territorial acquiſitions, which laſt will be annexed to the Crown.

There are twenty-one men of war, and frigates, now building at the different Dock-yards of this kingdom. At Deptford, three 70 gun ſhips, and two frigates; at Woolwich, two of 60, and one of 54; at Sheerneſs, two frigates; at Chatham, five men of war, and frigates; at Porſmouth, ſix ditto, beſides two beginning at Plymouth.

Orders have been given for the ſeizing every ſhip, of whatever nation ſoever, that is employed in conveying arms or ammunition to the Americans. This, it is thought, will certainly be the cauſe of ſome ſerious diſputes.

Advice to Adminiſtration with reſpect to America.

Let authority give way to prudence; dignity is ſupported beſt by juſtice; the bread of at leaſt one hundred thouſand manufacturers is of more importance than a ſhadowy authority; the lives of our fellow ſubjects deſcended from ourſelves, and though born in a diſtant climate, are dear to us. One paſſionate reſolve may ſacrifice a million of Britiſh ſubjects, and ſubject this nation and its dependencies to ruin, and thoſe who framed it to everlaſting infamy. More is at ſtake than many comprehend; thoſe who ſay otherwiſe are ignorant, or foes in diſguiſe. The preſent warlike preparations of the French and Spaniards (thoſe natural enemies of our country) ought now to engage the attention of every Engliſhman.

Nov. 7. The firſt buſineſs the Parliament mean to proceed to is, we hear, the American affairs, which on the preſent occaſion are to precede the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means.

Extract of a private Letter from Venice, Oct. 12.

"A few days ago diſpatches arrived here from our Grand Bailiff at Conſtantinople, which occaſioned great motions among our Senate, and it is confidently whiſpered, that the diſpatches are relative to a private article in the new peace between Ruſſia and the Porte, which our Grand Bailiff has diſcovered to be highly detrimental to our Republic.

"The preſent affairs of this Republic ſeem to be very critical; for beſides the diſquietude which prevails among our nobles, ſeveral great misfortunes threaten us from abroad. The King of Sardinia, who pretends to be irreconcileably offended for not having received two Ambaſſadors from our Republic to congratulate him on his acceſſion to the throne, is augmenting his army very conſiderably; he has juſt iſſued a proclamation to augment a third part of the common ſalary to ſuch perſons as will engage in his ſervice for eight years; and to all appearance he will commence a war with our Republic; to which end he has entered into a treaty of alliance with the King of Pruſſia, who has effected another alliance between Sardinia and Ruſſia; and we are informed that Count Alexis Orlow is appointed Reſident Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Court of Peterſburgh to that of Turin. Our Republic, forſeeing what paſſes, has made application to ſeveral continental and maritime powers for aſſiſtance, but none ſeem to interfere in it, as they find the Pruſſian tyrant is concerned."

Friday evening part of the French Ambaſſador's retinue arrived at his houſe in Great George-ſtreet, in three poſt-coaches and four, from France. His Excellency is expected in a few days.

They write from Berlin, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has iſſued orders for 20,000 horſes to be purchaſed for the uſe of his army, the care of which he has given to Gen. Dailwig.

The privilege of franking has been withdrawn within theſe few days from moſt of the clerks in the public offices.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, Nov. 3.

"Orders are come down to the Commiſſioner's office for two ſhips of the line to be got ready for commiſſion with all poſſible ſpeed, and for one ſhip to ſail, which I imagine will be one of the guardſhips, to equip herſelf with ſix months proviſions of all ſpecies and ſtores agreeable, to ſail for Boſton; likewiſe orders are diſpatched to Plymouth for the ſame purpoſe.

"The Admiral has made a ſignal for a general exerciſe throughout the fleet."

They write from Gibraltar that the Dey of Algiers had declared war againſt the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

Orders are ſent to the ſearchers at all the out-ports, to prevent the exportation of live cattle to the iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey, Scilly and Alderney, except ſuch as are for the garriſon, or on Government account.

It is now confidently aſſerted, that the Parliament will not ſit for diſpatch of much buſineſs till after Chriſtmas. The reaſon given for this is, that Government may procure all the intelligence poſſible from America before thoſe matters are brought again upon the Carpet.

A total ſtop to the further exportation of American beaver and furs to France and Holland, it is ſaid, will very ſhortly take place.

It is ſaid that for the future no ſhip below fifty guns is to go to ſea without her full complement of Marines, as in time of war, in order to keep up the ſtrict diſcipline of that uſeful corps.

Nov. 9. Orders are ſent to Woolwich for two companies of Matroſſes to be in readineſs to embark on the firſt notice for Boſton.

Yeſterday, about two o'clock, the Right Hon. John Wilkes, Eſq; Lord Mayor Elect, was ſworn in as Lord Mayor at Guildhall for the year enſuing. There were preſent at the ceremony, excluſive of the Lord Mayor, and Lord Mayor Elect, the Aldermen Croſby, Oliver, Sawbridge, Harley and Hayley; after that ceremony, and the Sword-Bearer, &c. had ſurrendered their enſigns to the then Mayor, who delivered the ſame to the Lord Mayor Elect, he returned them to the reſpective Gentlemen. The company then adjourned to the Manſion-houſe, where a grand entertainment was provided, to which were invited the Maſters, Wardens and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Salters and Joiners Companies, and many other Gentlemen. Five rooms were filled; the tables were ſpread with the choiceſt proviſions, &c. the ſeaſon produces.

And this day the Right Hon. John Wilkes, Eſq; the now Lord Mayor, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, ſeveral of the Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. went in the uſual manner to Weſtminſter-hall, and after having walked round the hall, and ſaluted all the Courts, they went to the Exchequer Bar, and the Lord Mayor there took the oaths appointed, and having recorded Warrants of Attorney in the proper Courts, returned by water, with the uſual ceremony, to Guildhall, where an elegant entertainment was provided. The crowd was the greateſt ever known, for the people to enjoy the object of their wiſhes.

We are informed, that Mr. Wilkes received, on his return from the Chancellor's laſt Thurſday, a bank note for 1000l. from his Lady, with her kindeſt wiſhes for the enjoyment of his health to go through his fatiguing office.

Nov. 10. We are aſſured that ſome very intereſting intelligence has been received within theſe few days from General Gage, which will be laid before the public in a very ſhort time.

Nov. 11. When the Northern nations had at different times over-run the Weſtern part of the Roman Empire, the General of the army became King of the conquered country, and divided the lands amongſt the great officers of his army, afterwards called Barons, who again parcelled them out to the inferior ſoldiers, who then became the vaſſals, enjoying the lands for military ſervices. When this was done there was no longer any ſtanding army kept, but every man went to live on his own lands; and when the defence of the country demanded an army, the King ſummoned his Barons, who came, attended with their vaſſals. As the Miniſtry deſpair of bringing the Americans to duty by fair means, the above ſcheme is to be

adopted; the Governor (who in every reſpect is to be ſubject to and obey the dictates of the King and Parliament of Great-Britain) is to act as King; that is, after the Colonies are conquered; and the officers and ſoldiers who are employed in conquering them, are to have the lands parcelled out amongſt them as above, and to continue upon them for the future, to cultivate and defend them as their own property.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from France we are informed, that on Friday the 28th ult. there were two private executions upon the Place de Greve at Paris, attended with unuſual circumſtances of ſolemnity and precaution; the one at two o'clock in the morning, when ſome perſon of diſtinction was beheaded by torch-light. Both the criminal and the executioner were maſqued. The other was an execution at five in the morning, of a perſon who was broke upon the wheel. All communication of the peaſants coming to market was cut off by a large detachment of horſe and foot, placed at the avenues of the bridges leading to the place of execution. Though the names and quality of the ſufferers are not publicly declared, yet it is well known, that the late Chancellor Maupeau was the firſt, and the Abbe Terray, late Comptroller of the Finances, was the other.

B O S T O N, December 29.

Capt. Lothrop, from Turks-Iſland to New-London, on the 26th November, in lat. 28 N. and long. 71 W. met with the hull of a ſchooner diſmaſted; ſhe had bright ſides and black ſtern, with yellow mouldings, red quarter-boards, with white flower de Luces, a lumber port forward and another abaft; had ſand ballaſt, about 12 hhds. of Melaſſes, about two feet water in her hold; appeared to be eaſtern built, about a year old, with a long quarter-deck, her cabin papered; had been ſtripped of every thing worth taking, the melaſſes excepted, and had no perſon on board.

N E W - Y O R K, January 9.

His Excellency General Gage has been pleaſed to appoint Samuel Kemble, Eſq; to be Secretary to his Excellency, as Commander in Chief in America, in the Room of the late Captain Gabriel Maturin, Eſq;

A Brig, from ſome Part of the Weſt-Indies for Kennebeck River, in Maſſachuſetts Government, was caſt away on Tueſday Night the 27th ultimo, oppoſite Bridgehampton, on the South Side of Long-Iſland; the Veſſel and Cargoe entirely loſt, and only 3 out of 13 People that were on board ſaved: The dead Bodies were taken up on the Beach the Thurſday following, and decently interred the next Day. We are informed that an Engliſh Gentleman and his Lady were among the number of the drowned.

The Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Jenkins, from the Weſt-Indies for this Port, was caſt away off the Point of Sandy-Hook, on the Night of the 27th ult. in a Snow Storm, Veſſel and Cargoe entirely loſt, and two Men drowned, one of which named James Miller, the other Daniel Ramſey.

Saturday laſt Captain Cheevers arrived here from Cork, in 7 Weeks, with about 40 Paſſengers; the Snow Betty, Greg, and a Ship, Montgomery, Maſter, failed for this Place three Days before Captain Cheevers.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 11.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Nov. 11.

"Our Parliament was ſuddenly diſſolved about ſix weeks ſince, and it was thought a great manœuvre in the Miniſtry, as by their being previouſly in the ſecret they had the ſtart of the popular party---and I muſt ſay it has in ſome ſort anſwered their purpoſe; for, by all appearances, they will have as great a majority in this houſe as they had in the laſt, and ſo we muſt wear our chains for another ſeven years. I hope you have more virtue in America, and I recommend you to exert it, and not depend on the hypocriſy of our Miniſtry."

Extract of another Letter, of the ſame date.

"We are at preſent in a dreadful ſuſpenſe concerning the fate of America.---I could wiſh that the Americans would prepare for the worſt, and not depend on any favourable alteration from hence, as I can ſee no ſymptoms of that ſort: Lord Hillſborough will certainly ſucceed Lord Dartmouth, and our new Parliament, to the preſent appearance, will be as venal and as fond of arbitrary meaſures as the old."

On Sunday morning, the 1ſt inſt. departed this life, juſt entered into her 16th year, Miſs REBECCA DOZ, youngeſt daughter of Mr. ANDREW DOZ, and on Tueſday following her remains, attended by many ſympathetic friends and reſpectable inhabitants, were depoſited in Chriſt Church burying ground.

It is a little remarkable that this young Lady unknowingly ſhould have drawn ſo exact a portrait of herſelf, when, about five months ago, ſhe ſelected the following lines for a deceaſed companion.

"*Her pleaſing converſe by gay lively ſenſe*
"*Inſpir'd; where mortal wiſdom lively ſhone,*
"*Without the toil of art: and virtue glow'd*
"*In all her ſmiles, without forbidding pride.*"

Her natural qualities, her acquirements, the degree of excellence to which ſhe had attained, are her Funeral Euiogy: they are known.

"Silence ſpeaks more eloquently than words!"

Friday laſt, at the Election of Officers of the American Philoſophical Society, the following were choſen:

Preſident. Doctor Benjamin Franklin.

Vice Preſidents. Joſeph Galloway, and Samuel Rhoads, Eſquires, and Doctor Thomas Bond.

Secretaries. Doctor William Smith, Robert Strettel Jones, Doctor Benjamin Ruſh, and Richard Wells.

Curators. David Rittenhouſe, Thomas Bond, junior, and Doctor Duffield.

Treaſurer. Thomas Coombe, Eſquire.

To the COMMITTEE *for the City and Liberties of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN, *Reading, January 3, 1775.*

THE Committee of this County met yeſterday, when the letter from your Committee of Correſpondence was laid before them.-----We have the pleaſure of informing you, that our Committee, with the greateſt alacrity and unanimity, agreed to the propriety of a Provincial Convention, and have accordingly appointed ſeven of their number to attend that ſervice.

We take the liberty of encloſing you an extract of the proceedings of our Committee. We are, Gentlemen, with great reſpect, *Your moſt obedient Servants,*

The Committee of Correſpondence.

Reading, January 2, 1775.

THIS day the Committee of the county met here: A letter from the Committee of Correſpondence of the city and liberties of Philadelphia was laid before them, propoſing a Provincial Convention to be held at Philadelphia the 23d inſtant.

The letter being duly conſidered, the Committee unanimouſly agreed to the propoſed Convention, and appointed Edward Biddle, Chriſtopher Schultz, Jonathan Potts, Mark Bird, John Patton, Sebaſtian Levan, and Baltſer Gehr, a Committee to attend the ſaid Convention in behalf of this county.

The Committee then proceeded to chuſe a Committee of Correſpondence, and Edward Biddle, William Reeſer, Mark Bird, Jonathan Potts, and Chriſtopher Witman, were duly elected a Committee of Correſpondence for this county. *Extracts from the proceedings of the Committee,*

JONATHAN POTTS, Secretary.

To the INHABITANTS *of* BERKS *County.*

Friends and Countrymen,

THE affairs of America grow every day more ſerious, and our unhappy diſputes haſten to a concluſion---- It becomes us now to call into exerciſe every public virtue, and to act as becomes men engaged in the ſolemn cauſe of Liberty---The leaſt diſunion, the leaſt neglect of duty, will be fatal---The wiſe regulations pointed out by the Continental Congreſs, for the preſervation of our rights, muſt be moſt faithfully obſerved, if we expect to ſucceed in the preſent juſt and neceſſary defence of our Liberties.

Deeply impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, the Committee of this county have taken into conſideration the proceedings of the Philadelphia Committee, for encouraging the breed of ſheep. This regulation appears to us ſo neceſſary and wiſe, that we take the liberty of tranſcribing it, and do moſt earneſtly recommend a careful and faithful adherence to it.———viz.

"Whereas the Congreſs, among other reſolves for the preſervation of American Liberty, did, on behalf of themſelves and the inhabitants of the ſeveral Colonies they repreſented, firmly agree and aſſociate, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to improve the breed of ſheep, and increaſe their number to the greateſt extent, and to that end to kill them as ſparingly as may be, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable kind; the Committee therefore do moſt earneſtly recommend to the inhabitants, as the beſt method of carrying the ſame into execution, neither to purchaſe, for themſelves or others, nor to uſe in their families or elſewhere, any Ewe Mutton or Lamb, from and after this date, until the firſt day of May next; and from and after the ſaid firſt day of May, not to purchaſe or uſe any Ewe Lamb until the firſt day of October following; and to diſcourage from thenceforth the killing and ſale of Ewe Mutton and Lamb as far as they poſſibly can."

The Committee flatter themſelves, that the ſeveral ſtore-keepers and other venders of goods of this county will moſt truly adhere to the Aſſociation, with regard to the price of their goods; but if, contrary to our expectations, any one ſhould be ſo baſe as to take advantage of the preſent ſituation of the country, and raiſe the price of goods beyond the preſcribed limits, the Committee do earneſtly recommend, that information of ſuch conduct may immediately be given to one of the Committee, that the conduct of the perſon complained of may be enquired into, and that proper ſteps therein may be taken by the Committee.

We alſo beg leave to recommend to the good people of this County, an attention to the raiſing Flax and Hemp, and to promote every kind of manufacturing and induſtry in their reſpective families. And finally, we requeſt that at this awful criſis of affairs you will carefully attend to the important advice given by the Congreſs, to avoid every ſpecies of extravagance, luxury and diſſipation.

Signed by order of the Committee,

JONATHAN POTTS, Secretary.

AGREEABLE to public Notice for that purpoſe given to the Freeholders and Freemen of the County of Northampton, qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in the Legiſlature, a very reſpectable Number of them met at the Court-Houſe in Eaſton, in the County of Northampton, on the 21ſt Day of December, 1774; when George Taylor, Peter Kachlein, and Henry Kooken, Eſquires, were appointed Judges of the Election for a Committee of Obſervation and Inſpection, conformable to the eleventh Article of the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, and recommended by the General Aſſembly of this Province.

The late County Committee appearing, and reſigning their Authority, received the public Thanks of the County for their faithful Services.

The Election of a new General Committee of Obſervation and Inſpection for this County was then proceeded in, and the following Perſons were duly choſen, viz. Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachlein, Jacob Orndt, Michael Meſſinger, Melchior Hay, Jacob Reich, George Taylor, John Hays, junior, John Okley, George Klein, Anthony Larch, Chriſtopher Wagner, Jacob Morcy, John Newcomer, John Wetzel, Peter Trexler, Andrew Engleman, Sebaſtian Truckenmiller, John Greiſemer, Peter Buckhalter, Henry Kooken, Henry Haughenbaugh, David Deſhler, Philip Seller, Caſper Doll, Thomas Clark, Joſeph Gaſton, Samuel Rea, Philip Drum, Ludwig Erb, John Trieſback, Daniel Knows, Thomas Everett, Michael Ohl, John Hartman, Nicholas Kern, William Thomas, John Everett, Abraham Smith, Abraham Miller, Jacob Brinker, Nicholas Dupui, Eſq; John Van Campen, Emanuel Gonſales, John Van Etten, and Abraham Weſtbrook.

This Committee then choſe out of their own Body the following Perſons, as a ſtanding Committee of Correſpondence, viz. George Taylor, Lewis Gordon, Henry Kooken, Peter Kachlein, Jacob Orndt, and John Okley, Eſquires, and having alſo choſen Lewis Gordon for their Treaſurer, and Robert Traill for their Clerk, they adjourned to Monday, the 9th of January, in order to take into their further Conſideration the Duties of the important Truſt repoſed in them.

ROBERT TRAILL, Clk. of Com.

To the FREEHOLDERS, ELECTORS *for the County of* BURLINGTON.

AS the late Continental Congreſs, for the Preſervation and Support of American Liberties, have entered into an Aſſociation in Behalf of themſelves and the reſpective Colonies they repreſented, and have recommended the Appointment of Committees in the ſeveral Towns and Counties, to obſerve the Conduct of all Perſons touching the ſame; it is therefore thought neceſſary by the Committee for the County of Burlington, that the Freeholders, Inhabitants of ſaid County, who are qualified to vote for Members of Aſſembly, ſhould meet at the Court-Houſe in the City of Burlington on Tueſday the 14th of February next, to chooſe a Committee for the above mentioned Purpoſes. And it is hoped that the Importance of the Cauſe will induce People in general to give their Attendance, as the Peace and good Order of the County may in a great Meaſure depend on the prudent Conduct of the Perſons appointed to this Service.

New-Jerſey, Jan. 4, 1775.

Since our laſt the Captains Greenway, from Briſtol; Carr, from Swanzey; Simpſon, from Liſbon; Clifton and Benger, from Barbados; and Barron, from London; arrived at Reedy-Iſland, where they are detained by the Ice.

Captain Kyle is arrived at Liſbon from this Port.

*** A PHILADELPHIAN in our next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* Inward Entries.

N O N E.

Outwards. Sloop Maria, S. Balle, London. Ship Friendſhip, T. Jann, Falmouth. Schooner Sally and Jenny, J. Sands, St. Lucia.

Cleared. Brig Dove, W. Timmons, Surrinam.

TO-MORROW, at Nine o' Clock,

At FOOTMAN and JEYES's Vendue Store,

WILL begin the SALE of a large Aſſortment of Merchandize; amongſt which are gold and ſilver knee garters, chain, coat and jacket buttons, loops, bands, cord and wire; cotton and thread hoſe, childrens ſtays, worſted and ſilk mitts, plain and figured gauzes, lawns, cambricks, Barcelona cravats, Pinchbeck ſhoe buckles, Dreſden and Holland tapes, ſcarf twiſt, ſewing ſilks, black and blond lace, flowered and plain modes, paduaſoys, mantuas, farſnets, perſians, durants, tammies, ſhaloons, and a freſh aſſortment of linen and cotton CHECKS.

Alſo Six Boxes of CHINA, conſiſting of plates, baſons, cups and ſaucers, coffee cups, &c. to be ſold by the box.

Sundry kegs, ſhort pipes, a quantity of brandy and geneva, in kegs, and a few barrels of good mackarel, &c. &c. ‖1w.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks and Lancaſter, who are indebted to the honourable the Proprietaries for quitrent, that attendance will be given to receive the ſame at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, from the 6th day of February next, to the 11th of the ſame month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 20th to the 25th; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 27th of February to the 6th of March next; at Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, from the 7th to the 11th of March next; at Pennſbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 14th to the 18th; and at Lancaſter, for the county of Lancaſter, from the 21ſt to the 25th of March next, inclusive; at which reſpective times and places, all perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their arrearages.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 16th of May next,

A HOUSE and LOT ſituate in the borough of Cheſter, now in the tenure of Mrs. Margaret Carrey: it has been a noted ſtore for many years paſt, and is the moſt convenient ſtand for buſineſs in the place. The houſe is built of brick, very commodious, two ſtories high, has three rooms on the firſt floor, beſides a large ſtore in the front, four rooms on the ſecond, and three ceiled garrets above; alſo cellars under the whole, contrived in the beſt manner. There is likewiſe a ſtone ſtore-houſe adjoining, which has been uſed for a ſalt ſtore, and will contain many thouſand buſhels, a large garden neatly fenced with cedar boards, a ſtone ſtable, with room above ſufficient to contain ſeveral tons of hay, a chaiſe-houſe and ſundry other conveniences; the whole in good repair.

Alſo to be SOLD, and entered on the 12th of April next, 18 acres of extraordinary meadow ground, now in the tenure of Mr. David Cowpland: part of this land is rich improved marſh, and from its ſituation on Cheſter-creek, which abounds with great quantities of rich mud, the whole of it, at a very trifling expence, may be brought to whatever degree of fertility the owner pleaſes. There may likewiſe be opened on the premiſes a good ſtone quarry, which lies cloſe on the edge of the creek where flats may conſtantly ply to carry away the ſtones. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia. DAVID JACKSON.

If the premiſes are not ſold before the 1ſt of March next, they will then be leaſed for a term of years.

N. B. The ſubſcriber requeſts thoſe that are indebted to him, to pay off their reſpective accounts without further notice, and thoſe to whom he ſtands indebted, to call for their money. ¶

Philadelphia, January 9, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant LAD, named JOHN DAVISON, by trade a Barber, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, is marked with the ſmall-pox, has buſhy hair, tied behind; had on, when he went away, a grey coloured bearſkin coat, with yellow metal buttons, a red waiſtcoat, leather breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, Pinchbeck buckles, and a mackaroni hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward. PHILIP CLAMPHER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned not to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

LOST OR MISLAID,

A SILVER WATCH, Maker's Name *Henry King, Lincoln's-Inn,* Number forgot, in the Back of the Box is engraved *John Lang,* in the Button of the Caſe is a Roſe Diamond, an enamelled Dial-plate, and a Steel Chain and Key, with two Silver Seals, one of them ſolid, with a Swan, the other a Cornelian, with a Landſkip engraved thereon. Whoever finds the ſame, and will bring it to FRANCIS YOUNG, at Mr. WOOD's, Watch-maker, the Corner of Front and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward. ¶

Philadelphia, January 10, 1775.

WAS FOUND in this City, on Monday laſt, A PLAIN GOLD RING. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

THE Subſcriber deſires that no Perſon may take Aſſignment of a NOTE for Fifteen Pounds Fifteen Shillings, given to *John Whitely,* dated the Fifth of December laſt, and payable the Firſt of April, in Conſideration for a Servant bought of ſaid *Whitely,* who is very ill of the venerial Diſorder, and under the Care of a Doctor. Therefore ſaid *Whitely* is requeſted to come, pay the Expences, and take him away.

Jan. 6, 1775. § HUMPHRY FULLERTON.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED away, on Monday, the ſecond day of January inſtant, a ſmall red COW, in good order, and big with calf, 4 or 5 years old, branded I. S. on the back of each horn, and a blind brand on her buttock. It is ſuppoſed ſhe hath been drove away with a drove of cattle, or hath run off to calve. Any one bringing her to the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Market and Front-ſtreets, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SPROGELL, junior.

New-Caſtle Goal, December 12, 1774.

NOW in the Goal of ſaid County the following Perſons, viz. Thomas Sloan, belonging to a certain William Finch, of St. George's Hundred, in New-Caſtle County. John Marſhall, who was committed on Suſpicion of being a run-away Servant, he is about five Feet eight Inches high, of a fair Complexion and fair Hair, a Weaver by Trade, and ſeems as if crying when he ſpeaks. Thomas Neil, belonging to Samuel Graves; and Edward Coleman, alias Edmund Coleman, advertiſed by Dennis M'Glaughlin. Alſo John Curran, committed on Suſpicion of being a Runaway Servant; he is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, fair Complexion and brown Hair, has an effeminate Look; had on, and brought with him, a brown Suit of Clothes, a Claret coloured Surtout Coat, bound with green, a Pair of blue coating Trowſers, and a hunting Shirt; he ſays he ſerved his Time with James Leard, of Auguſta County, in the Province of Maryland. Their Maſters are deſired to come in four Weeks from the Date of this Advertiſement, and pay their Fees, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, by THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler. ‖4w.

FOUND in the Subſcriber's Stable, in the Northern Liberties, AN ENTRY CARPET. The Owner proving his Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, may have it again. JEHU EYRE. ¶

AUCTION OF BOOKS

WILL commence, by ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller and Auctionier, at his Auction Room, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 16th of January, 1775, and will continue for Five or Six Evenings ſucceſſively.

N. B. Among this Collection are Ruffhead's, Morgan's and Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 Vols.----Curious Voyages from the Harleian Library, 2 Vols.---Atkins's Reports----New Hiſtory of London---Beawes's Lex Mercatoria---Smollett's State of all Nations, 8 Vols.---Hume's Hiſtory of England, 8 Vols.---Leland on Revelation, 2 Vols.---Lord Kaims's Sketches of the Hiſtory of Man, 4 Vols.--Swift, Sterne, and Hervey's Works; with many other Authors of great Excellence, both ancient and modern.---Printed Catalogues will be ready for the Curious on Monday, the 14th. 2 W.

WILLIAM DIBLEY,

BEGS leave to inform his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has removed from the Croſs-Keys in Cheſnut-ſtreet (at the corner of Third-ſtreet) to the Fountain and Three Tuns, lately occupied by Mr. Anthony Fortune, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.----As this old accuſtomed and commodious tavern is conſiderably improved, particularly in the ſtables, which will now contain ſixty horſes, and to which there is a convenient paſſage either from Market or Cheſnut-ſtreets, and has a houſe for carriages, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all travellers and other gentlemen, who ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

He takes this opportunity to return thanks to all his cuſtomers, whoſe favours he gratefully acknowledges, and the continuance of which he will endeavour to merit by the moſt civil treatment, and providing the beſt of liquors and proviſions.----All perſons indebted to ſaid DIBLEY by bond, note or book debt, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

N. B. Two meſſengers ſet off from his houſe every Wedneſday, one goes through Newark to Nottingham, and the other through Goſhen to Straſburg, in Lancaſter county; all the packages and orders for which, ſhall be taken care of. The Virginia and Baltimore poſts call at the ſaid inn every week.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an indented Servant Man, who is about 20 Years of Age, and has near three Years to ſerve; underſtands the Baking Buſineſs perfectly well; he is to be ſold for no other Reaſon but for Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

WHEREAS ISAAC CHILD, late of Philadelphia county, in his life time, executed a certain bond or obligation to RICHARD JOHNSON, late of the ſame county, who is ſince deceaſed, bearing date the 8th day of the Tenth-Month, anno domini 1764, conditioned for the payment of £ 250, with intereſt: And whereas, we, the ſubſcribers, adminiſtrators to the ſaid Iſaac Child, have, ſince the deceaſe of the ſaid Richard Johnſon, accounted with and made ſatisfaction to Thomas Nedrow, one of the executors of the ſaid Richard Johnſon, for all the money due upon the ſaid obligation, and obtained the ſaid Thomas Nedrow's releaſe for the ſame, in full diſcharge of the ſaid bond; notwithſtanding which, a certain John Kennedy, with whom the Widow of the ſaid Richard Johnſon is ſince intermarried, and in poſſeſſion of whom the ſaid bond is, refuſes to deliver it up in order to be cancelled: Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment thereof, as we will never make further payment or ſatisfaction of the ſame. Witneſs our hands, this 6th day of Firſt-Month, 1775.

JOSHUA MORRIS, and RACHEL CHILD,
¶ Adminiſtat. to Iſaac Child.

ON the 25th day of December, 1774, there came a man to my houſe, at the Mariner's Compaſs, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, who ſaid he was a ſervant to James Wilſon, junior, in Hanover, Lancaſter county; he ordered his mare to hay, and ſtaid that night; next morning I enquired of him where he was going, or if he had a paſs, or any writings from his maſter? He ſaid he had not any writing, nor money, I told him I thought he was running away from his maſter, and ought to be taken up; a little after he walked out, and hath not returned ſince for the mare; ſhe is of a cheſtnut colour, about 13½ hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable, ſhe appears to be very old; alſo an old ſaddle and bridle; it is very likely they are all ſtole; the owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold, in two weeks from this ſecond of January, 1775, by BENJAMIN WALLACE. ¶

New-Garden, Cheſter County, December 23, 1774.

WHEREAS my wife Sarah Procter has eloped from me, with a certain John Orr, I therefore do hereby forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

N. B. The ſaid John Orr is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlim made, with a down look, and brown hair tied behind; he is ſcaley ſkinned, as though he had the ſcurvy; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat, a white linen jacket, light coloured pluſh breeches, much worn, a new fur hat, a red flag handkerchief round his neck. Said Orr has a note for Five Pounds, on Iſaac Berns and me; I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid note, as we think that we have no right to pay it. The aboveſaid Sarah Procter is a middle ſized woman, has brown hair; had on a worſted gown, of a lead colour, a ſmall ſpotted calicoe bed-gown, a blue calimancoe quilt, a black bonnet, light coloured cloth ſhoes, and is about five months gone with child; ſhe is a ſieve weaver by trade. Whoever will give me ſatisfactory intelligence, ſo as I can get to ſee them, ſhall have the reward of FOUR DOLLARS, paid by JOHN PROCTER. ¶

Queen-Anne's County, Maryland.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable, from the ſubſcriber, on Thurſday night, the 22d of December, a grey HORSE, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, unbranded, trots and gallops, has glaſs eyes; at the ſame time was taken, a new ſaddle, and half-worn bridle, the ſaddle is marked under the ſkirt with the letters R. DAWSON. One *Andrew O'Bryan*, born in Ireland, a Cooper by trade (ſometimes profeſſes to be a Miller) a thick well ſet fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, black hair, tied behind, black eyes, round face, and his noſe ſomething turning up at the end, ran off that night, and is ſtrongly ſuſpected to have been the thief: Stole and took with him a new pale blue broadcloth coat and waiſtcoat, faced with blue India perſian, and breeches, one pair of white Ruſſia drab breeches; his own wearing apparel was a light coloured German ſerge, blue ſurtout, and black knit breeches better than half-worn; ſaid *O'Bryan* ſtole and took with him two new ruffled ſhirts, unmarked, one pair of new ſingle channelled boots, and one pair of new ſaddle bags, marked on the under part of the flap, with the letters P. DOWNES. Whoever takes up ſaid *O'Bryan*, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he be brought to public puniſhment, ſhall receive Five Pounds, and for the horſe and ſaddle Five Pounds, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT DAWSON. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, a ſmall rediſh COW, with ſome white on her. The owner coming and proving his property, paying charges, may have her again.

December 19, 1774. ¶ ABIAH BUTLER.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 27th day of January inſtant, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 24 acres, 28 perches, and allowance; bounded by land now or late of John Huggens, John Taylor, James Chalffant, Brian Collins, and Abel Griffith; late the eſtate of George Jacobs; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Second-day, the 30th day of January inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and two tracts of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, one containing 309 acres, and the other 50 acres; bounded by land of Samuel Mackleduff, Joſeph Darlington, and land late of Doctor Moſes Scott. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſwine, wheat and rye in the ground, two large ſtills, with worms and tubs, houſhold furniture, and implements of huſbandry; late the eſtate of John Strong; ſeized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. †

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Second-day, the 6th day of February next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Weſt-Marlborough, in Cheſter county; bounded by land of Moſes Edwards, Joſeph Pennock, John Bennet, and others; containing 70 acres; late the eſtate of John Kell, jun. and John Kell, ſen. ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Fifth-day, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o' clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 34 acres; bounded by land of Edward Jones, Daniel Showalter, and Eſther James. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a horſe, cows, ſheep and ſwine, beds and bedding, a caſe of drawers, tables, chairs, iron pots, kettles, carpenters tools, and implements of huſbandry, too tedious to mention; late the eſtate of John Baker; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

Reading, Berks County, December 28, 1774.

BY virtue of his Majeſty's writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of January next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract and piece or parcel of land, ſituated in Comru townſhip, in the ſaid county of Berks, about 3 miles off the ſaid town of Reading, on both ſides of the great road leading to the Sinking Springs, Harris's Ferry and the Borough of Lancaſter, joining the lands of John Bulman, late Jonas Seely, and others, containing 84 acres, or thereabouts, about 40 or 50 acres lately cleared, the remainder well timbered, and the whole excellent land for producing of winter grain, and hath a good water well before the door; late the eſtate of Ezekiel Morris; ſeized and taken in execution by

HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

N. B. The ſale to begin at two o' clock in the afternoon of the ſaid day, on the premiſes. ¶

Eaſton, January 5, 1775.

BY virtue of his Majeſty's writ to me directed, will be ſold, on Saturday the 4th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by the lands of John Moore, Margaret Sillyman and others; containing about 50 acres, more or leſs, with a griſt mill thereon erected, on a good ſtream of water, late the property of Jacob Keyling, ſeized and taken in execution by

‡ *HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.*

To be SOLD by way of private SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Lowermakefield, Bucks county, containing 83½ acres, with a good ſtone dwelling houſe and frame kitchen, with a good well of water at the door, a frame barn and ſtables, alſo a large apple orchard, with a number of other fruit trees, about 60 acres of the land is cleared, 10 or 12 acres of meadow; the wood land is very well timbered; for terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

‡ *ALEXANDER RICKEY.*

RUN away, laſt night, from Cumberland, in New-Jerſey, a ſervant man, named *John Gardner*, born in Eaſt-Jerſey, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, with curled black hair, has a blemiſh in his right eye, occaſioned by ſome hot greaſe; had on, when he went away, a pair of blue coating trowſers, green lappel jacket, old caſtor hat, pale blue ſtockings, and check ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 4, 1775. § WILLIAM BRIGHT.

Newport, New-Caſtle County, December 31, 1774.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, laſt night, a cheſtnut ſorrel HORSE, 8 or 9 years old next ſpring, bald faced, the off hind foot white, about 14½ hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, he paces, trots, and canters well, large neck and heavy mane, hanging on the right ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the owner gets his horſe again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN PETTERMAN. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public ſale, on Monday, the 16th day of January inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Barret, in Southwark, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, between Second and third-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark; containing in front 36 feet, and in depth 90 feet, with the appurtenances; bounded by ground now or late of William Morris, Joſeph Saunders, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 6l. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of James Brown; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Weſt-Jerſey, ſſ. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey intend to make Application to the General Aſſembly of ſaid Province, at their next Sitting, for a Law to ſettle the true Lines of Partition between the Eaſtern and Weſtern Diviſion thereof, and ſuch as are intereſted are deſired to make their Objections accordingly, if any they have. ¶

WAS committed to my cuſtody, in Lancaſter goal, on the 14th inſtant, a certain JAMES JACKSON, ſays he is ſervant to John Hughes, of Marſh-creek Settlement, in George county. Alſo a certain NEGROE, named CATO, he acknowledges himſelf to be the property of John Barclay, living at Chriſteen Bridge; he was committed the 22d inſtant. Their maſters are deſired to come and take them away, in three weeks time, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by

December 27, 1774. ‖ GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.

RED CEDAR TIMBER,

SQUARED FIT FOR SHIP-BUILDING, &c.
JAMAICA SPIRIT, and SPERMACETI CANDLES,
TO BE SOLD, BY
JOSIAH HEWES.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the* NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *in Market-ſtreet,*

Poor Richard's and the *Pocket Almanacks*

For the Year 1775.
The Calculations by DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the firſt day of May next, at the houſe of Gilbert Tice, of Johnſtown, in the county of Tryon, by the Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Sir William Johnſon, Bart. deceaſed, and in purſuance of the ſame,

SUNDRY tracts of valuable land, viz. A tract granted to Michael Byrne, and others, ſituated near Schohary, and containing about 19 000 acres; another tract, near the ſame, being a fourth part of a tract granted to Lawyer, and others; another tract extending along the Adaguightinge, or Charlotte River, being a Branch of Saſquehanna, about 23,000 acres of which will be ſold. Another tract of 5000 acres, in a patent granted to Glen, and others, north of the patented lands in the rear of the German Flatts, with 13000 acres in a patent granted to Peter Servou, and others, near the Mohawk River, above the German Flatts; which ſaid ſeveral tracts are directed by the ſaid will to be ſold by the ſaid Executors, and the monies ariſing therefrom applied as therein mentioned. Any perſon or perſons inclined to treat for the ſame, or any part thereof, before the day of ſale, may apply to Sir John Johnſon, Bart. or any other of the Executors, who will give them further particulars, or treat about the ſame, otherwiſe the ſame will be ſold, and a good title given on the day of ſale before mentioned.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, December 5, 1774.

THE Deputy Poſt-Maſters General, being deſirous of facilitating Correſpondence, have ordered that in Time to come there ſhould be two Poſts weekly for Canada, by Way of Albany. Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 14th Day of December inſtant, the Mails for Canada and Albany will be made up and diſpatched from this Office on Wedneſdays, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and at 9 o'Clock every Saturday Night. The Wedneſday's Poſt will ride on the Eaſt Side of Hudſon's River, and return to this Office, with a Canada Mail, on the Tueſday following, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon. The Saturday Night's Mail is to be conveyed to Albany on the Weſt Side of the River, and the Rider will return to this Office on the Saturday following, at 12 o'Clock.

By Command of the D. Poſt-Maſters General,
4 W. R. N. COLDEN, D. Secretary.

Philadelphia January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Purſuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for veſting certain Eſtates in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnerſhip, commonly called The Pennſylvania Land Company, in London, in Truſtees, to be ſold," and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-houſe, kept by John Hyder, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Miſpillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Sarah and Iſaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Nixon.

Perſons deſiring further Information, reſpecting the Premiſes, are deſired to apply to the Subſcribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Attornies of the Truſtees.
JOSHUA HOWELL,

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,

The Corner of Black-horſe-alley, Front-ſtreet (price Two Shillings)

THE MAN OF REAL SENSIBILITY; OR The HISTORY of SIR *GEORGE ELLISON.*

"Dear SENSIBILITY!---Source inexhauſted of all that's "precious in our Joys, or coſtly in our Sorrows.---'Tis here I "feel thee---'tis thy Divinity that ſtirs within me.---For that I "feel ſome generous Joy--ſome generous Care beyond myſelf.--- "All comes from Thee----" STERNE's *Sentim. Journey.*

Alſo COOKE's Voyage round the World, 2 Vols. Octavo. The School for Huſbands, a Sentimental Novel, in 2 Vols. The Child of Nature, a Philoſophical Novel, 2 Vols. Story of Æneas and Dido burleſqued, by a Gentleman of South-Carolina.

This day is publiſhed, printed and to be ſold by

R. AITKEN,

Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet,
(Price bound Three Shillings)

THE LADIES MEMORANDUM-BOOK, OR DAILY POCKET-JOURNAL, FOR THE YEAR 1775. Deſigned as a methodical regiſter of all their tranſactions of buſineſs, as well as amuſement. 4 W.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

Printed for and ſold by R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, Stationer, and Bookbinder, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A NEW, correct, and handſome OCTAVO EDITION of DOMESTIC MEDICINE, or, the FAMILY PHYSICIAN: Being an Attempt to render the Medical Art more generally uſeful, by ſhewing People what is in their own Power, both with Reſpect to the Prevention and Cure of Diſeaſes, by Regimen and Simple Medicines: By WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians, EDINBURGH. *The Second American Edition, carefully printed from the new London Edition, with all the new Corrections, by the Author, with very conſiderable Additions.* 6 W.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A MAN and his WIFE, capable to take Care of a Plantation; it muſt be ſuch as can be well recommended. For further Particulars, enquire of BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the Sign of the George, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

ALL perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN GREEN, late of Wilmington, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to WATKIN CRUMTONS, on the 13th day of January next, that they may be adjuſted; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective accounts on the ſaid day; where attendance will be given by ABEL GREEN, Executor.

WENT adrift from Greenwich Point Ferry, oppoſite Gloceſter, about a Month ago, a ſmall HORSE BOAT, one of her Gunwales broke in the Scarf, branded R. R. in the Stern. Whoever has taken up ſaid Boat, and will bring her to the Ferry aforeſaid, or ſend Word where ſhe is, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by

¶ RICHARD RENSHAW.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

January 18, 1775. NUMB. 2404.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Gentleman, who ſigns himſelf *Philadelphus* in your laſt week's paper, may poſſibly think himſelf neglected, if no notice is taken of his performance. As a *reply* to my animadverſions on one of the reſolves of the Congreſs, it needs none; he leaves me poſſeſſed of the ſame opinions I then entertained, without even an attempt to refute them; in lieu of arguments on the ſubject, he recommends implicit obedience and non-reſiſtance to their reſolutions; declaring it is "*unjuſt, indecent* and *impolitic*," to oppoſe them, and that the *ſtrictures* could only have ariſen from "*extreme weakneſs, or great vanity and arrogance*;" and further, intimates a ſuſpicion of their having been dictated by "diſappointed intereſt." How eaſy is the tranſition from argument to abuſe! It would almoſt lead one to ſuſpect, that *reaſon* dwelt on the ſummit of a ſteep ſlippery mountain, and that *ſlander* rolled along in a rude torrent at its foot, to catch the unwary traveller. No ſooner ſhall a man offer his opinions to the public, but he is inſtantly traduced as a fool or a knave by one party or the other; and indeed, were it not from an honeſt ſenſe of duty to his country, he would certainly deſerve *one* of the epithets, for riſquing his ſentiments abroad; but theſe are times of infinite moment to the continent, and neither the dread of reproach, nor the fear of reſentment, ought to ſilence the man, who has his country's welfare at heart. I will, however, gratify the Gentleman ſo far, as to aſſure him that I have no intereſt, direct or indirect, in the importation of goods; neither was it "*vanity or arrogance*" that prompted me to publiſh my opinion. A nobler motive inſpired my boſom, and dictated to my pen; not a motive of oppoſition to the general cauſe, but an honeſt and earneſt deſire to ſerve it. I know, and every *genuine* ſon of liberty knows, that the very baſis of our diſpute is founded on juſtice, and that whatever ſhakes or removes *that* ground, weakens the ſuperſtructure. I ſaw, and I ſaw with pain, that the reſolve in queſtion was big with evil, as it eſtabliſhed a dangerous precedent, and if *paſſed by* with that ſilent approbation, which this Gentleman contends for, a future Congreſs might paſs ſimilar *retroſpective* reſolves, and thus overthrow one of the grand bulwarks of our liberty. I ſhall ever contend, that no law can bind a man, which was paſſed ſubſequent to the commiſſion of a crime; and much leſs a law, that ſhall involve the innocent with the guilty. What ſay the Congreſs themſelves on this important ſubject, in their letter to the people of Great-Britain? I will tell you what they ſay—take it in their own words. "Let juſtice and humanity ceaſe to be the "boaſt of your nation—conſult your hiſtory, examine "your records of former tranſactions, nay turn to the "annals of the many arbitrary ſtates and kingdoms that "ſurround you, and ſhew us a ſingle inſtance of men "being condemned to ſuffer for imputed crimes, unheard, unqueſtioned, and without even the ſpecious "formality of a tryal; and that too by laws made *expreſly* for the purpoſe, and which had *no exiſtence* at the "time of the fact committed. If it be difficult to reconcile theſe proceedings to the genius and temper of "your laws and conſtitution, the taſk will become more "arduous, when we call upon our miniſterial enemies to "juſtify, not only condemning men untried and by *hearſay*, but involving the *innocent* in one common puniſhment with the *guilty*." Theſe were remarks which did honour to the Congreſs, and how they came to paſs the reſolve in queſtion I am utterly at a loſs to determine. Had it been mere matter of property only that was concerned in the preſent debate, poſſibly it might have paſſed unnoticed; but it ſenſibly touched the *characters* of a number of worthy members of ſociety, by declaring them *enemies to their country*—for on no other ground could the reſolve be ſupported. Did not the firſt reſolve of the 22d of September requeſt the merchants to ſend for no more goods, and to countermand thoſe which they *had* ſent for? Why then was it neceſſary, on the 20th of October following, to limit the arrival of goods to the 1ſt of December? ſince the firſt reſolve had put it upon the *beſt* footing it poſſibly could be put on; and any goods ſhipped after *that* reſolve had been publiſhed in England, might very properly be deemed as ſhipped contrary to the directions of the Congreſs, and treated accordingly.

I cant pretend to ſpeak with certainty of the conduct of other provinces, but I will remind the Gentleman of what paſſed in this city. So late as Auguſt laſt, at the particular requeſt of ſome of the dry good merchants, it was moved in the Committee of this province, to know whether they apprehended it would be inconſiſtent with the proceedings and views of the continent to order any more goods from England. This, tho' a candid and manly application, was an act of ſupererogation, and was eſteemed ſo by the Committee, who declared their ſurprize that any merchants ſhould have ſcruples on the occaſion; and gave it as their opinion, that the trade undoubtedly remained open till the Congreſs ſhould ſtop it, and in that caſe, *time would be allowed to countermand their orders.* If I have been *miſinformed*, Philadelphus will probably *take a pleaſure* in ſetting me right, and I promiſe him to receive it with quite as much good humour as it ſhall be written. As a further confirmation of the ſentiments of that Provincial Congreſs, conſiſting of 75 reſpectable characters, I ſhall copy a part of their 10th reſolve, which was unanimouſly paſſed, viz. "In tenderneſs to the "people of Great-Britain, &c. it is our earneſt deſire "that the Congreſs ſhould *firſt* try the gentler mode "of ſtating our grievances, and making a firm and decent claim of redreſs;"—and in their inſtructions to the Aſſembly, they further ſay, "We requeſt that the "Deputies you ſhall appoint may be inſtructed to exert "themſelves at the Congreſs, to induce the members of "it to conſent to make a full and preciſe ſtate of griev"ances, and a decent yet firm claim of redreſs, *and to* "*wait the event, before any other ſtep is taken.*" I inſtance theſe things, to ſhew that the merchants, who ordered goods, ought not to be condemned and puniſhed as mercenary enemies to their country, ſince they had the approbation and authority of the province to do it, paſſed in a *unanimous* vote, as appears by the printed reſolutions, &c.

But, ſays our author, "what valuable purpoſe" can theſe obſervations anſwer? It cannot be pretended to guard a future Congreſs againſt the like reſtrictions; it is hard to reſolve it into any thing but "*extreme weakneſs*," "*an affectation of ſuperior wiſdom*," "*or ſome intereſted motive.*" Theſe are harſh inſinuations, but the intereſts of this continent are of too ſerious a complexion, and of too much importance, to ſwerve ſo much from the argument, as to aim even at a *retort*. I will tell the gentleman what "purpoſe" it was intended to ſerve; it was hoped that the next Congreſs would *re-conſider* the reſolve, and direct a *reſtoration* of all goods now in the hands of the ſeveral Committees, and a *refund* of the ſeveral ſums ariſing by the ſales, and intended for the town of Boſton; they are ſmall it is true; and the ſum of one per cent. fixed by our Committee to be given by the owners for that purpoſe, excluſive of the one per cent. to the Vendue-maſter, might be over-looked, if the *quantum only* was conſidered; but it ſtands as a *fine*, a *fine for a miſdemeanor*. What was it that induced the glorious Hampden to oppoſe the payment of ſhip-money? It was not the paltry ſum of twenty-three ſhillings demanded of him—no—it was the illegality of the demand.-----What is it that prompts us to refuſe the three-pence per pound on tea?—is it the ſum?—no—it is the principle on which it is demanded. Let it not be ſaid, that it will reflect diſhonour on the Congreſs to remedy miſtakes;—if this mode of reaſoning is to be adopted, how are the Parliament of Great-Britain to repeal thoſe acts, which every American juſtly calls for. I pity the town of Boſton, I compaſſionate their diſtreſs from my very ſoul, and have given *ſome* proof of my commiſeration; but I never will give my voice for ſupporting them at the expence of a fellow-citizen's reputation. I honour the Congreſs. I wiſh I could have been ſilent. I deteſt the inſinuation of "ſtudiouſly endeavouring to diveſt them of all title to "our reſpect and regard;" but I claim a right, an indubitable right, to canvaſs their proceedings. I am intereſted in their deciſions; every American is intereſted in them; and whilſt I publiſh my ſentiments with "*decency*," I contend for the uninterrupted privilege.—There is not a man on the continent more anxiouſly concerned for the ſucceſs of our preſent meaſures than I am, but the "decency" of ſubmiſſive ſilence to meaſures which I cannot approve, tho' ſo warmly recommended by our author, is a "*decency*" which was no part of my education. I have drawn the breath of an Engliſhman, and early imbibed an opinion, that a right to diſcuſs political ſubjects was quite compatible with good manners. Let the man that can prove me an enemy to my country ſtrike off my *hand*, and prevent the flow, thro' *that* channel, of the genuine dictates of my heart; till then, it ſhall be exerciſed with boldneſs in my country's cauſe.

A ſhip is now in our river, ſent off from hence near a twelvemonth ago, and by many diſappointments and misfortunes arrived after the firſt of December; ſhall the luckleſs owner ſuffer, both in fortune and character, for the hapleſs turn of his fate, or ſhall his goods be reſtored? Our author tells us, that "in a cauſe of ſuch importance "and extent, ſome *private hardſhips* may happen, the "ſufferers are to be pitied, and I truſt at a *proper ſeaſon* "compenſated; but you may believe one who ſpeaks "from knowledge, that the *real ſufferers* are few;" but theſe are *hardſhips* which ought not to have happened; the point in diſpute with Great-Britain was no way connected with the hardſhips; they muſt, as I before ſaid, have been inflicted *by way of puniſhment*; and *you*, my countrymen, may believe one who *ſpeaks from knowledge*, that the *real ſufferers* under the preſent reſolutions *are many*; every man whoſe conduct is created into a crime, by a law paſſed ſubſequent to the fact, is a *real ſufferer*, and claims redreſs. What the gentleman means by "*a* "*compenſation at a proper ſeaſon*," I am at a loſs to underſtand;—now is the time to compenſate them, to reſtore their characters to the rank of good citizens, and remove this odium. The only proper *compenſation* to be made them, will be by an application to the next Congreſs, to take off the force of that reſolve.

So far from obſerving a profound ſilence on the intereſt and concerns of our country, I conceive it to be the indiſpenſible duty of every member of the community, to ſift the ſubject, and ſpeak his ſentiments, provided it be done with decency.

At the concluſion of our author's addreſs to his countrymen, he adviſes us "not to give too haſty credit to para"graphs and extracts of letters, in or from public papers, "ſuſpected of undue influence, and eſpecially thoſe which "which may tend to infuſe jealouſies and ſuſpicions of "our brethren in the neighbouring colonies, particularly "at Boſton. Narratives of this nature, *ſays he*, have "been carefully traced, and found deſtitute of the leaſt "foundation," &c. What the gentleman here means, I poſitively cannot conceive; if he intends to inſinuate that the facts are falſe ſtated, which, in my laſt, were drawn from Rivington's paper, reſpecting the Provincial *Reſolve*, to ſhut up all ſtores of dry goods in Maſſachuſetts government after October next, and *that* of the county of York, in the ſame province, intended to remove every tenant from W. Pepperell's eſtate, after the expiration of their leaſes, on pain of being deemed enemies to their country; I ſay, if the gentleman means to inſinuate that *thoſe* facts are falſe ſtated, it would have been more candid and generous to have pointed them out, than thus indiſcriminately to impeach the authenticity of public intelligence. I wiſh from my very ſoul they were falſe, and the gentleman could not have conferred on me a higher favour than by pointing out the impoſition. My reaſons for remarking on the extracts in Rivington's paper were, leſt a ſimilarity of conduct might be adopted amongſt ourſelves.

To the candid and the diſpaſſionate I ſubmit my *ſentiments*, and aſſure them, on the honour of a man, and the ſincerity of a chriſtian, that they are not "the idle "rumours and angry complaints of an intereſted indivi"dual, intended to weaken your zeal, or warp your judgment," but the honeſt dictates of a watchful boſom, which throbs with painful anxiety for its country's welfare.

AN ANXIOUS BY-STANDER.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For Printing, by Subſcription, in four pages *folio*, on a good letter, and demy paper, in ſize and quality equal to the Pennſylvania Gazette or Journal,

THE PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform the Public, that from the ſolicitation and encouragement of ſeveral Gentlemen of reputation, they have entered into a Co-partnerſhip, for the purpoſe of printing a News-Paper, to be publiſhed weekly, on *Saturday*, which they engage to do, on the moſt free and impartial principles, conſiſtent with the ſtricteſt ſecrecy and decorum----Upon thoſe principles, and thoſe only, they take the liberty of requeſting the patronage of the Public, aſſuring them that the utmoſt exertion of their abilities and induſtry in every particular will be uſed to make the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER as improving, inſtructive, and entertaining as poſſible. For this purpoſe they intend giving their readers a relation of the moſt remarkable and important occurrences, foreign and domeſtic, collected from the magazines and papers in *Europe* and *America*, as well as from other ſources, having a particular regard to ſuch matters, as ſhall moſt intimately relate to the welfare of the colonies.----To communicate advertiſements of every kind----The arrival and departure of ſhips---All intereſting marine intelligence---Improvements in agriculture, &c. &c. with ſuch ingenious obſervations as may tend to the entertainment of the Public-----Nor ſhall a place be wanting for judicious remarks, eſſays, moral, hiſtorical, political, geographical, and poetical of the learned of both ſexes, in this and the neighbouring provinces, whoſe general aſſiſtance is earneſtly requeſted, and to whom the paper ſhall be ever free, and their productions received with gratitude---fully intending to eſtabliſh a correſpondence in *Europe*, the ſeveral Colonies in *America*, and Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*. They hope that all due encouragement will be given to ſo laudable an undertaking, and therefore wiſh to proſecute their deſign, ſo ſoon as a number of ſubſcribers are procured ſufficient *barely* to ſupport the expence, relying on the kindneſs of the Public, for further encouragement, as their performance ſhall appear to deſerve it.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who may pleaſe to favour us with their ſubſcriptions, ſhall (in the City, Diſtrict of *Southwark*, and *Northern Liberties*) have their papers handed to them, at their reſpective houſes, or if in the country, forwarded by the firſt opportunity---Nor ſhall any care be wanting, to tranſmit them to the moſt diſtant cuſtomers, with all the expedition poſſible.---The rates of the paper and advertiſements will be the ſame with thoſe now printed in this city---All advertiſements ſhall be inſerted in order as they come in, and ſhall appear in a fair and conſpicuous manner---And as it is our wiſh, to give the moſt perfect ſatisfaction, our beſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to make the paper as compleat as poſſible, nor ſhall any partial motives whatſoever induce us to ſwerve from the aſſurances we now give the Public.

Together with a publication of the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER, we propoſe carrying on the Printing Buſineſs, in a correct, careful, and diligent manner; and any perſon that may pleaſe to employ us, will be attended to with reſpect and fidelity.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, for the *Pennſylvania Mercury* and *Univerſal Advertiſer* will be taken in by the Publiſhers, at their reſpective houſes; by Mr. JOHN AIREY, at the *Poſt-Office, Philadelphia*, and by ſeveral other Gentlemen in this and the neighbouring Colonies, to whom Subſcription Papers will be immediately diſpatched for that purpoſe.

We are, reſpectfully, the Public's
Moſt obedient friends and ſervants,
ENOCH STORY,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS,
Son of JOSHUA.

January 10, 1775.

A PERSON qualified to prepare RAW SILK, with or without mixing with Worſted, either for Stockings, Doſſetteens, Camblets, &c. FIT FOR THE LOOM; will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to THOMAS CLIFFORD, BENJAMIN MORGAN, or JOHN KAIGHN.

Newtown townſhip, Cumberland county, January 4, 1775.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did perfect eight Notes to *Archibald Hannah*, Blackſmith, of Hopewell townſhip, for the ſum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, one of which, for Forty Pounds, becomes payable the firſt day of March next, the others to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments; the above Notes being given in conſideration for a certain tract of land, but the ſame does not contain the quantity of acres agreed for; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking aſſignment of the ſaid Notes, or either of them, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled by law.

¶ HUGH SMYTH.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the* NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *in Market-ſtreet,*

Poor Richard's and the *Pocket Almanacks,*

For the Year 1775.

The Calculations by DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

The following is the PETITION of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, in behalf of ourſelves and the inhabitants of thoſe colonies, who have deputed us to repreſent them in General Congreſs, by this our humble petition, beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A ſtanding army has been kept in theſe colonies, ever ſince the concluſion of the late war, without the conſent of our Aſſemblies; and this army, with a conſiderable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the Commander in Chief, and, under him, of the Brigadiers General, has, in time of peace, been rendered ſupreme in all the civil governments in America.

The Commander in Chief of all your Majeſty's forces in North-America has, in time of peace, been appointed Governor of a colony.

The charges of uſual offices have been greatly encreaſed, and new, expenſive, and oppreſſive offices have been multiplied.

The Judges of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts are impowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from the effects condemned by themſelves.

The Officers of the Cuſtoms are impowered to break open and enter houſes, without the authority of any Civil Magiſtrate, founded on legal information.

The Judges of Courts of common law have been made intirely dependent on one part of the legiſlature for their ſalaries, as well as for the duration of their commiſſions.

Counſellors, holding their commiſſions during pleaſure, exerciſe legiſlative authority.

Humble and reaſonable petitions from the Repreſentatives of the people have been fruitleſs.

The Agents of the people have been diſcountenanced, and Governors have been inſtructed to prevent the payment of their ſalaries.

Aſſemblies have been frequently and injuriouſly diſſolved, and commerce burthened with many uſeleſs and oppreſſive reſtrictions.

By ſeveral acts of Parliament made in the fourth, fifth, ſixth, ſeventh and eighth years of your Majeſty's reign, duties are impoſed on us, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and the powers of Admiralty and Vice-admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our conſent; the trial by jury, in many civil caſes, is aboliſhed; enormous forfeitures are incurred for ſlight offences; vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages to which they are juſtly liable, and oppreſſive ſecurity is required from owners, before they are allowed to defend their rights.

Both Houſes of Parliament have reſolved, that the coloniſts may be tried in England for offences alledged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a ſtatute paſſed in the thirty-fifth year of Henry the Eighth; and in conſequence thereof attempts have been made to enforce that ſtatute.

A ſtatute was paſſed in the twelfth year of your Majeſty's reign, directing that perſons charged with committing any offence therein deſcribed, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the ſame in any ſhire or county within the realm, whereby inhabitants of theſe colonies may, in ſundry caſes by that ſtatute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, an act was paſſed for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, another impowering the Governor of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay to ſend perſons indicted for murder in that province to another colony, or even to Great-Britain, for trial, whereby ſuch offenders may eſcape legal puniſhment; a third for altering the chartered conſtitution of government in that province; and a fourth, for extending the limits of Quebec, aboliſhing the Engliſh, and reſtoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of Britiſh freemen are ſubject to the latter, and eſtabliſhing an abſolute government, and the Roman Catholic Religion throughout thoſe vaſt regions, that border on the weſterly and northerly boundaries of the free Proteſtant Engliſh ſettlements; and a fifth for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America.

To a ſovereign, who "*glories in the name of Briton,*" the bare recital of theſe acts muſt, we preſume, juſtify the loyal ſubjects who fly to the foot of his throne and implore his clemency for protection againſt them.

From this deſtructive ſyſtem of colony adminiſtration, adopted ſince the concluſion of the late war, have flowed thoſe diſtreſſes, dangers, fears and jealouſies, that overwhelm your Majeſty's dutiful coloniſts with affliction; and we defy our moſt ſubtle and inveterate enemies to trace the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and theſe colonies from an earlier period, or from other cauſes than we have aſſigned; had they proceeded on our part from a reſtleſs levity of temper, unjuſt impulſes of ambition, or artful ſuggeſtions of ſeditious perſons, we ſhould merit the opprobrious terms frequently beſtowed on us by thoſe we revere. But, ſo far from promoting innovations, we have only oppoſed them, and can be charged with no offence, unleſs it be one to receive injuries and be ſenſible of them.

Had our creator been pleaſed to give us exiſtence in a land of ſlavery, the ſenſe of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit; but, thanks be to his adorable goodneſs, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our rights under the auſpices of your royal anceſtors, whoſe family was ſeated on the Britiſh throne to reſcue and ſecure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and deſpotiſm of a ſuperſtitious and inexorable tyrant. Your Majeſty, we are confident, juſtly rejoices, that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wiſdom muſt approve the ſenſibility, that teaches your ſubjects anxiouſly to guard the bleſſing they received from divine providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact, which elevated the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick to the imperial dignity it now poſſeſſes.

The apprehenſion of being degraded into a ſtate of ſervitude from the pre-eminent rank of Engliſh freemen, while our minds retain the ſtrongeſt love of liberty, and clearly foreſee the miſeries preparing for us and our poſterity, excites emotions in our hearts, which, though we cannot deſcribe, we ſhould not wiſh to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as ſubjects, in the manner we do, ſilence would be diſloyalty. By giving this faithful information, we do all in our power to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquility of your government, and the welfare of your people.

Duty to your Majeſty, and regard for the preſervation of ourſelves and our poſterity, the primary obligations of nature and of ſociety, command us to entreat your royal attention, and, as your Majeſty enjoys the ſignal diſtinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be diſpleaſing. Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on thoſe deſigning and dangerous men, who, daringly interpoſing themſelves between your royal perſon and your faithful ſubjects, and for ſeveral years paſt inceſſantly employed to diſſolve the bonds of ſociety, by abuſing your Majeſty's authority, miſrepreſenting your American ſubjects, and proſecuting the moſt deſperate and irritating projects of oppreſſion, have at length compelled us, by the force of accumulated injuries, too ſevere to be any longer tolerable, to diſturb your Majeſty's repoſe by our complaints.

Theſe ſentiments are extorted from hearts that much more willingly would bleed in your Majeſty's ſervice. Yet ſo greatly have we been miſrepreſented, that a neceſſity has been alledged of taking our property from us without our conſent, "to defray the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſupport of civil government, and the defence, protection and ſecurity of the colonies." But we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that ſuch proviſion has been and will be made for defraying the two firſt articles, as has been and ſhall be judged, by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral colonies, juſt and ſuitable to their reſpective circumſtances; and for the defence, protection and ſecurity of the colonies, their militias, if properly regulated, as they earneſty deſire may immediately be done, would be fully ſufficient, at leaſt in time of peace; and in caſe of war, your faithful coloniſts will be ready and willing, as they ever have been when conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty to your Majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies, and raiſing forces. Yielding to no Britiſh ſubjects in affectionate attachment to your Majeſty's perſon, family and government, we too dearly prize that privilege of expreſſing that attachment, by thoſe proofs which are honourable to the Prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, ever to reſign it to any body of men upon earth.

Had we been permitted to enjoy in quiet the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we ſhould at this time have been peaceably, chearfully and uſefully, employed in recommending ourſelves by every teſtimony of devotion to your Majeſty, and of veneration to the ſtate from which we derive our origin. But though now expoſed to unexpected and unnatural ſcenes of diſtreſs, by a contention with that nation on whoſe parental guidance, on all important affairs, we have hitherto with filial reverence conſtantly truſted, and therefore can derive no inſtruction in our preſent unhappy and perplexing circumſtances from any former experience, yet we doubt not the purity of our intention, and the integrity of our conduct, will juſtify us at that grand tribunal before which all mankind muſt ſubmit to judgment.

We aſk but for peace, liberty and ſafety. We wiſh not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we ſolicit the grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connexion with Great-Britain, we ſhall always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain.

Filled with ſentiments of duty to your Majeſty, and of affection to our parent ſtate, deeply impreſſed by our education, and ſtrongly confirmed by our reaſon, and anxious to evince the ſincerity of theſe diſpoſitions, we preſent this petition only to obtain redreſs of grievances, and relief from fears and jealouſies, occaſioned by the ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations adopted ſince the cloſe of the late war, for raiſing a revenue in America, extending the powers of courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty, trying perſons in Great-Britain for offences alledged to be committed in America, affecting the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and altering the government, and extending the limits of Quebec; by the abolition of which ſyſtem, the harmony between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, ſo neceſſary to the happineſs of both, and ſo ardently deſired by the latter, and uſual intercourſes, will be immediately reſtored.

In the magnanimity and juſtice of your Majeſty and Parliament we confide, for a redreſs of our other grievances, truſting, that when the cauſes of our apprehenſions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard we have been accuſtomed in our happier days to enjoy. For, appealing to that Being who thoroughly ſearches the hearts of his creatures, we ſolemnly profeſs, that our Councils have been influenced by no other motive than a dread of impending deſtruction.

Permit us then, moſt gracious Sovereign, in the name of all your faithful people in America, with the utmoſt humility to implore you, for the honour of Almighty God, whoſe pure religion our enemies are undermining, for your glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your ſubjects happy, and keeping them united; for the intereſt of your family, depending on an adherence to the principles that enthroned it, for the ſafety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almoſt unavoidable dangers and diſtreſſes; that your Majeſty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the ſame bands of law, loyalty, faith and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not ſuffer the tranſcendent relation formed by theſe ties to be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of effects, that, if attained, never can compenſate for the calamities thro' which they muſt be gained.

We therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty, that your royal authority and interpoſition may be uſed for our relief, and that a gracious anſwer may be given to this petition.

That your Majeſty may enjoy every felicity, through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy ſubjects, and that your deſcendants may inherit your proſperity and dominions till time ſhall be no more, is, and always will be, our ſincere and fervent prayer.

BOSTON, January 2.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants the town of Boſton, by adjournment, at Faneuil-Hall, on Friday laſt.

Mr. ADAMS in the Chair.

The Committee appointed to take under conſideration a paper ſigned T. GAGE, being an anſwer to a letter written to General Gage by the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Preſident of the late Continental Congreſs—Reported as follows, viz.

WE would not, unleſs urged by the cleareſt neceſſity, have taken up the conſideration of General GAGE's letter to the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; late Preſident of the Honourable Continental Congreſs; but we conceive that letter, though it appears to be addreſſed to a gentleman in his private capacity, has a ſtrong tendency to impreſs the whole continent with ſentiments very unfavourable to this afflicted town. We ſhall not intentionally throw any diſagreeable imputations upon the General, but ſhall endeavour only to defend ourſelves againſt the injurious tendency of his letter.—The General, contrary to the known ſenſe of every man of common underſtanding, has been pleaſed to inſinuate, that the complaints of the town of Boſton againſt his conduct were utterly groundleſs and unreaſonable; and would have the continent believe that not he but the people of this province, and eſpecially the inhabitants of Boſton, were the aggreſſors in all the differences which have ariſen. We freely acknowledge that the arrival of a Britiſh army, with a profeſſed deſign of enforcing acts of the Britiſh Parliament, deſtructive of our liberties, gave a great and univerſal alarm, and it cannot appear ſtrange that we ſhould be conſidering of the meaſures neceſſary to preſerve our juſt rights and privileges: We hoped, however, that peaceable and gentle means would have effected our deliverance: We believed that his Excellency would have laid ſome propoſals before the General Aſſembly, which he had ſummoned to meet at Salem; but after treating both the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives in a manner which we ſhall not animadvert on, he was pleaſed to diſſolve the Aſſembly: The people were then compelled to turn their thoughts and attention to other methods of preventing the impending deſtructions. And though thus diſtreſſed, his Excellency would gladly have prevented them from availing themſelves of the counſel of each other in Town Meetings, and actually ordered the marching of a body of armed ſoldiers to diſperſe the inhabitants of the town of Salem, when peaceably aſſembled to conſult upon the moſt important intereſts of themſelves and their poſterity: This was followed by the ſeizing of the powder in the magazine at Cambridge, and of the cannon which had been lent to the firſt regiment in Middleſex. The mounting a number of field pieces on an eminence in Boſton Common, ſtationing guards in various parts of the town, and many other acts, which could not leave any doubt in the minds of the people of the General's intention to employ military force againſt the province, at length rouſed the people to think of defending themſelves and their property by arms, if nothing leſs could ſave them from violence and rapine. For the juſtification of the conduct of the people in that reſpect we may ſafely appeal to the continent—to the world, and to the ſupreme omniſcient Governor of the univerſe. All the tranſactions from the firſt arrival of the troops we hope will hereafter be critically and judiciouſly examined: And we truſt that the time will come, when we ſhall have a fair and impartial hearing. We mean not now to give particular anſwers, except to ſuch parts of the General's letter as ſeem to charge the Continental Congreſs with having miſconceived the facts ſtated in their letter to him.

Firſt, His Excellency ſays, that from the letter (meaning the letter of the Honourable Continental Congreſs) "People would be led to believe that works were raiſed againſt the town of Boſton, private property invaded, the ſoldiers ſuffered to inſult the inhabitants, and the communication between the town and country ſhut up and moleſted." How far his Excellency was governed by the conſideration of what anſwer he ſhould make when he gave this turn to the expreſſions of the Congreſs, need not be inquired into. To this charge his Excellency replies, that "there is not a ſingle gun pointed againſt the town." His Excellency did not advert to the number of field pieces which were, at the time that letter was written, and long before, pointed againſt the town from the common; but if the aſſertion had been literally true, it would not in the leaſt affect the point under conſideration.

Are not the works erected on the neck in reality erected againſt the town? Are they not deſigned to intimidate the inhabitants, and to lead them to think they are altogether in the power of the army?—The Continental Congreſs plainly expreſs the ſenſe in which they mean to be underſtood by his Excellency. They ſay, "that the "fortifications erecting within that town (Boſton) the "frequent invaſions of private property, and the repeated inſults they (the inhabitants) receive from the ſoldiery, have given them great reaſon to ſuſpect a plan "is formed very deſtructive to them, and tending to "to overthrow the liberties of America." The General, therefore, has in no way anſwered the charge brought againſt him, but only by varying the expreſſion attempted to elude it. The next aſſertion is, that "no man's property has been ſeized on or hurt, except the King's." We need not enumerate all the inſtances of property ſeized; it is enough to ſay, that a number of cannon, the property of a reſpectable merchant in the town, were ſeized and carried off by force—That timber and lumber have been violently taken from the owners—That rightful proprietors have been drawn from their lands—and it is impoſſible for us to mention one half the inſtances, in which property has been hurt; they are notorious to every inhabitant, and have been made known to the public from time to time.

His Excellency is pleaſed to ſay, that the troops have given leſs cauſe for complaint, and greater care was never taken to prevent it. What care has been taken, it is not our part to determine; we are ready to admit the moſt candid opinion: But we beg leave to ſay, that the inſults received from the officers and ſoldiers have been, in many inſtances, ſuch as were ſhocking to a ſpirited people; and which humanity, in ſome inſtances, decency in others, and in all, a generous diſpoſition to avoid placing even thoſe who have injured us in an odious light, prevent us from giving a particular account of.

The General declares, that "the communication be-"tween the town and country has been always free "and unmoleſted, and is ſo ſtill." We ſhall only give the facts. Guards were fixed at every entrance into the town.—No perſon was allowed to croſs the ferry to Charleſtown after 8 o'clock in the evening, however urgent his buſineſs.—Paſſengers on the neck ſtopped for hours by the guard, their property injured or deſtroyed—One inhabitant ſtopt in his chaiſe, and his horſe ſtabbed with a bayonet, others ſhamefully beaten, abuſed, and confined, and many other inſtances very alarming to our friends in the country, whoſe free ingreſs to the town is eſſential to our ſubſiſtence.

The General perhaps might not juſtify theſe enormities; but could he not have prevented them, by removing the cauſe of thoſe frequent abuſes? Be that as it may, could he with juſtice aſſert, that "the communicaton be-"tween the town and country has been always free and "unmoleſted, and is ſo ſtill?"

We wiſh the General had given us ſome particular inſtances concerning "the menaces of blood and ſlaughter, "which he intimates made it his duty to alarm and di-"ſtreſs the people in the manner he hath already done." We doubt not that we ſhall be able fully to anſwer his Excellency whenever he is pleaſed to deſcend to particulars; we can only ſay, at preſent, that we conceive his Excellency to have been very ill adviſed in the meaſures

he has purſued, and that we ardently wiſh for an opportunity to meet our accuſers upon equal ground.

The above report having been duly conſidered, it was voted nem. con. that the ſame be accepted; and that the Moderator of this Meeting be deſired to tranſmit a copy of the report to the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Eſq; by the firſt opportunity.

The following vote, expreſſive of the gratitude of the town, for the benevolent aſſiſtance received from the other colonies, under our preſent calamities, and the kind recommendation of the late reſpectable Continental Congreſs for the future---paſſed nem. con.

WHEREAS the town of Boſton is unfortunately become the moſt ſtriking monument of Miniſterial tyranny and barbarity, as is particularly exhibited in the ſudden ſhutting up this port, and thereby cruelly depriving the inhabitants of this metropolis of the means they have hitherto uſed to ſupport their families, and thereby reduced them to a ſtarving condition. And whereas our brethren in the other colonies, well knowing that we are ſuffering in the common cauſe of America and of mankind, have from a generous and brotherly diſpoſition contributed largely towards our ſupport, in this time of our general diſtreſs, without which many of our worthy and virtuous citizens muſt have been in imminent danger of periſhing with cold and hunger: And whereas the Honourable Members of the Continental Congreſs have kindly recommended us to our Siſter Colonies, as worthy of further ſupport from them, while the iron hand of unremitted oppreſſion lies heavy upon us: Therefore voted, that this town, truly ſenſible of the generous aſſiſtance they have received from their ſympathyſing brethren, return them their warmeſt and moſt ſincere thanks for the ſame, and pray that GOD, whoſe beneficence they ſo glorioufly imitate, may beſtow upon them the bleſſings he has promiſed to all thoſe, who feed the hungry and cloathe the naked: And the thanks of this town are accordingly hereby given to our benefactors aforementioned, and to the Honourable Members of the Congreſs, for their benevolence towards us, expreſſed as aforeſaid, which ſupport, if continued, cannot fail of animating to remain ſtedfaſt in the defence of the rights of America.

The Town then made choice of the following gentlemen for their Delegates, at the Provincial Congreſs, deſigned to be held at the town of Cambridge on or before the firſt of February next, viz.

The Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, The Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; JOSEPH WARREN, Eſq; Dr. BENJAMIN CHURCH, Mr. OLIVER WENDELL, Mr. JOHN PITTS.

The Meeting was then adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday of February next, at Eleven o'Clock.

Atteſt, WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 16.

Tueſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province met here, agreeable to his Honour the Lieut. Governor's Proclamation, but a Sufficiency of Members not appearing to make a Houſe, they adjourned from Day to Day until Friday, when his Honour was pleaſed to open the Sixth Seſſion with the following SPEECH, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Aſſembly,

I THINK it unneceſſary at this Time particularly to recommend to your Attention the ordinary Buſineſs of the Legiſlature; whatever may be found conducive to the Dignity of his Majeſty's Government, or the Happineſs of his People in this Colony, I ſhall cheerfully promote.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

The Support of his Majeſty's Government, and other Allowances for his Service, I doubt not you will readily provide for.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

We cannot ſufficiently lament the preſent diſordered State of the Colonies. The Diſpute between Great-Britain and her American Dominions, is now brought to the moſt alarming Criſis, and fills every humane Breaſt with the deepeſt Affliction. It is to you, Gentlemen, in this anxious Moment, that your Country looks up for Counſil; and on you it, in a great Meaſure, depends to reſcue her from Evils of the moſt ruinous Tendency. Exert yourſelves then with the Firmneſs becoming your important Office. If your Conſtituents are diſcontented and apprehenſive, examine their Complaints with Calmneſs and Deliberation, and determine upon them with an honeſt Impartiality. If you find them to be well grounded, purſue the Means of Redreſs which the Conſtitution has pointed out: Supplicate the Throne, and our moſt gracious Sovereign will hear and relieve you with paternal Tenderneſs. But I entreat you, as you regard the Happineſs of your Country, to diſcountenance every Meaſure which may increaſe our Diſtreſs: And anxious for the Re-eſtabliſhment of Harmony, with that Power with which you are connected by the Ties of Blood, Religion, Intereſt and Duty, prove yourſelves, by your Conduct on this Occaſion, earneſtly ſolicitous for a cordial and permanent Reconciliation.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Aſſembly,

In the Abſence of our moſt worthy Governor in Chief, no leſs diſtinguiſhed by his extenſive Abilities than his Zeal for the Honour of the Crown and his Affection for the People of this Province, and at ſo critical a Juncture, it gives me great Conſolation that I can repoſe the utmoſt Confidence in your Wiſdom, your Attachment to the Conſtitution, and your Regard for the Intereſt of the Britiſh Empire. And you may be aſſured that my moſt ſtrenuous Efforts ſhall be exerted to co-operate with you, in reſtoring that Tranquility which muſt be the ardent Deſire of every wiſe, virtuous and loyal Subject.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 12.

By the Committee for Anne-Arundel County, and City of Annapolis, December 24, 1774.

A LETTER from the Committee of Philadelphia, with one from Thomas Charles Williams to that, and another to this Committee, were read and conſidered, and thereupon it is reſolved, that the Conceſſions of the ſaid Thomas Charles Williams, contained in his ſaid Letters, are not preciſe or full, and therefore not ſatisfactory.

RESOLVED, That upon an Acknowledgment being made in Writing by the ſaid Thomas Charles Williams, and inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, that after he had Knowledge of the Reſolutions of this County and City, and after the Merchants of this Province had declined to import Tea, he, with Deſign to avail himſelf of an Advantage from an expected Scarcity of that Article, imported Tea into this Province, and that he thereby, as far as ſuch Example would influence, ſupported the aſſumed Power of Parliament to tax America, and endangered the Rights and Liberties of America:—That he is ſincerely ſorry for his Offence, that he will not commit the leaſt Infringement of the Continental Aſſociation, or any Reſolution of this Province, but will contribute his Aſſiſtance to the Support of the American Oppoſition: it is the Opinion of this Committee, that no further Proceedings ought to be had againſt him.

Teſt. true Copy. JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Com.
THOMAS FRENCH, jun.
JOHN PURVIANCE.

I, the above named Thomas C. Williams, do hereby certify, that the above reſolve is publiſhed at my deſire, and as a proof of my acquieſcence therein, I do hereby give my aſſent to the ſeveral engagements therein required of me; witneſs my hand, this ſecond day of January, 1775. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 18.

The SPEECH of his Excellency Governor FRANKLIN *to both Houſes, at the Opening of the Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, at Perth-Amboy, on the 13th of January, 1775.*

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

ALTHO' not more than ten Months have elapſed ſince your laſt Meeting in General Aſſembly, yet, as there are ſeveral Matters of Importance which require the particular Attention of the Legiſlature, I have thought it proper to give you as early an Opportunity of tranſacting the public Buſineſs, as was conſiſtent with your Conveniency.

Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The Support of Government having been expired ever ſince the firſt of October, I muſt recommend that Matter to your early Conſideration.

The Barrack Maſter's Accounts for the Expenditure of the Money granted laſt Year for the Supply of the King's Troops ſhall be laid before you as ſoon as they can be prepared.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

It would argue not only a great Want of Duty to his Majeſty, but of Regard to the good People of this Province, were I, on this Occaſion, to paſs over in Silence the late alarming Tranſactions in this and the neighbouring Colonies, or not endeavour to prevail on you to exert yourſelves in preventing thoſe Miſchiefs to this Country, which, without your timely Interpoſition, will, in all Probability, be the Conſequence.

It is not for me to decide on the particular Merits of the Diſpute between Great-Britain and her Colonies, nor do I mean to cenſure thoſe, who conceive themſelves aggrieved, for aiming at a Redreſs of their Grievances. It is a Duty they owe themſelves, their Country, and their Poſterity.

All that I would wiſh to guard you againſt, is the giving any Countenance or Encouragement to that deſtructive Mode of Proceeding, wh ch has been unhappily adopted in Part by ſome of the Inhabitants in this Colony, and has been carried ſo far in others as totally to ſubvert their former Conſtitution. It has already ſtruck at the Authority of one of the Branches of the Legiſlature in a particular Manner. And, if you Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, ſhould give your Approbation to Tranſactions of this Nature, you will do as much as lies in your Power to deſtroy that Form of Government, of which you are an important Part, and which it is your Duty by all lawful Means to preſerve. To you, your Conſtituents have intruſted a peculiar Guardianſhip of their Rights and Privileges. You are their legal Repreſentatives, and you cannot, without a manifeſt Breach of your Truſt, ſuffer any Body of Men in this or any of the other Provinces, to uſurp and exerciſe any of the Powers veſted in you by the Conſtitution. It behoves you particularly, who muſt be conſtitutionally ſuppoſed to ſpeak the Senſe of the People at large, to be extremely cautious in conſenting to any Act, whereby you may engage them as Parties in, and make them anſwerable for, Meaſures which may have a Tendency to involve them in Difficulties far greater than thoſe they aim to avoid.

Beſides, there is not, Gentlemen, the leaſt Neceſſity, conſequently there will not be the leaſt Excuſe, for your running any ſuch Riſks, on the preſent Occaſion. If you are really diſpoſed to repreſent to the King any Inconveniencies you conceive yourſelves to lie under, or to make any Propoſitions on the preſent State of America, I can aſſure you, from the beſt Authority, that ſuch Repreſentations or Propoſitions will be properly attended to, and certainly have greater Weight coming from each Colony in its ſeparate Capacity, than in a Channel, of the Propriety and Legality of which there may be much Doubt.

You have now pointed out to you, Gentlemen, two Roads;---one evidently leading to Peace, Happineſs, and a Reſtoration of the public Tranquility;---the other inevitably conducting you to Anarchy, Miſery, and all the Horrors of a Civil War. Your Wiſdom, your Prudence, your Regard for the true Intereſts of the People, will be beſt known when you have ſhewn to which Road you give the Preference. If to the former, you will probably afford Satisfaction to the moderate, the ſober, and the diſcreet Part of your Conſtituents. If to the latter, you will perhaps for a Time give Pleaſure to the warm, the raſh and the inconſiderate among them, who, I would willingly hope, violent as is the Temper of the preſent Times, are not even now the Majority. But it may be well for you to remember, ſhould any Calamity hereafter befal them, from your Compliance with their Inclinations, inſtead of purſuing, as you ought, the Dictates of your own Judgment, that the Conſequences of their returning to a proper Senſe of their Conduct may prove deſervedly fatal to yourſelves.

I ſhall ſay no more at preſent on this diſagreeable Subject, but only to repeat an Obſervation I made to a former Aſſembly on a ſimilar Occaſion. "Every Breach of the "Conſtitution, whether it proceeds from the Crown "or the People, is, in its Effects, equally deſtructive to "the Rights of both: It is the Duty therefore of thoſe, "who are intruſted with Government, to be equally "careful in guarding againſt Encroachments from the "one as the other. But *it is* (ſays one of the wiſeſt of "Men) *a moſt infallible Symptom of the dangerous State "of Liberty, when the chief Men of a free Country ſhew a "greater Regard to Popularity than to their own Judgment.*"

Council Chamber,
Jan. 16, 1775. W. FRANKLIN.

Committee Chamber, January 16, 1775.

The Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia received the following Letter from the Committee of Correſpondence for York County.

GENTLEMEN, *York, Jan.* 7, 1775.

WE received your favour of the 23d ult. and preſented the ſame to the Committee of this county on the Thurſday following, when Deputies were choſen to meet the Deputies of the other counties in Provincial Congreſs, at Philadelphia, on the 23d inſtant.

Tho' the Carliſle Court happens in the ſame week with the Congreſs, and though it is probable the weather will be unfavourable at that time, yet the Deputies are determined to be at the Congreſs, if the Saſquehanna be paſſable.

The inhabitants of this county have hitherto been unanimous in any ſteps taken towards the preſervation of the liberties of this country, and ſeem reſolved to carry into execution ſuch further meaſures as may be directed in Provincial Congreſs. We are, Gentlemen, with great reſpect,

Your humble ſervants,
The Committee of Correſpondence.

On Tueſday, the 10th inſt. departed this life, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. JAMES PELLER, *of this city. He diſcharged the public truſt repoſed in him for a great number of years, with that honeſty, integrity, and true worthineſs of character, which few can equal; and on the Thurſday following his remains were interred in Chriſt-Church burying-ground, attended by a reſpectable number of his friends and fellow-citizens.*

The ſhip Betſey, Captain Kyle, from Liſbon for this Port, in coming up our Bay, ran aſhore on the Brandywine, on Thurſday laſt, and is intirely loſt.

Yeſterday ſeveral veſſels came up to town, that had been detained below by the ice.

*** *The Piece ſigned a* PHILADELPHIAN *is omitted this Week for Want of Room.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig John, J. Aſhmead, from Barbados.

Outwards. Snow Nancy, T. Crooker, and Ship Belle, T. Jones, for Jamaica. Brig Endeavour, J. Caldwell, Londonderry. Brig John, J. Aſhmead, Barbados.

Cleared. Ship Liberty, J. Scott, and Sloop Maria, S. Balle, to London. Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingſworth, Dominica. Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Cadiz.

TO-MORROW, at Nine o' Clock,

At FOOTMAN and JEYES's Vendue Store,

WILL begin the SALE of a large Aſſortment of Merchandize; amongſt which are 100 pieces Iriſh linens; 50 pieces calicoes; 50 pieces linen and cotton checks; 100 dozen check handkerchiefs; worſted hoſe, broadcloths, naps, ſwanſkins, coatings, duffils, ſtrouds, halfthicks, penningſtones, camblets, durants, tammies, calimancoes, &c. &c.

Alſo 12 Silver Watches; Houſhold Furniture, and Wearing Apparel. ‖ 1w.

THE MEMBERS of the ST. GEORGE's SOCIETY

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the City Tavern, on Monday Evening, the 23d inſt. at 6 o' Clock. *Jan.* 16, 1774. RICHARD PETERS, jun. Secretary.

THE Members of *The Society of Engliſhmen and Sons of Engliſhmen, eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Aſſiſtance of Engliſhmen in Diſtreſs*, are requeſted to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at Carpenters-Hall, on Monday, the 23d Inſtant, at Five in the Evening. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

N. B. Several Members to be ballotted for. *January* 16.

TO BE LETT,

THE STORE now occupied by CADWALLADER and SAMUEL MORRIS, on the North Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet; it will do either for a Store or Dwelling-houſe, or both. Enquire of JOHN MORRIS.

PLUNKET FLEESON, UPHOLSTERER,

At the Corner of Fourth and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

CONTINUES to carry on the Upholſterer's Buſineſs, in the moſt faſhionable and uſeful manner, and as he flatters himſelf that he has been as ſucceſsful as any other of that buſineſs here, in giving ſatisfaction to his many kind employers for a number of years, hopes for the continuance of their employment, and will not be wanting in his utmoſt endeavours to oblige them, and all others who may favour him with their cuſtom, by executing their commands with due care and application, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He likewiſe continues to make and prepare, for ſea or land, DRUMS and COLOURS, and other Military Inſtruments, of the moſt approved kinds, and will endeavour to execute any diſtant orders with the utmoſt diſpatch.

N. B. The Upholſterer's Buſineſs is at preſent carried on by *PLUNKET FLEESON and SON.*

FOR SALE,

TEN THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, in what is called New-Virginia, either together or in ſmaller tracts, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the North Mountain; on which mountain there is a fine range for cattle, and may remain ſo, as this tract commands the paſſage up to it, and therefore very ſuitable for raiſing ſtock, having a large proportion of watered meadow; is good wheat land, and has ſeveral good ſtone buildings, and ſome ſeats for mills; is about 12 miles from Winchеſter, and about 80 miles from Alexandria, a thriving ſea port, where there is a market for wheat, flour and other country produce. For further information, and terms, apply to JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia, or ISAAC ZANE, at Marlborough Iron-works, near the ſaid land.

N. B. *John Pemberton* has *Trenton* Steel, and ſome Iron Ware, for SALE. *Philadelphia, Firſt-Month* 17, 1775. *Tbctf.*

To be SOLD, or LETT for a Term of Years,

A VALUABLE Meſſuage and Lot of LAND, in the Northern Liberties, whereon the Subſcriber now dwells; bounded Weſtward by Front-ſtreet, Northward by Thomas Cuthbert and others, Eaſtward by the River Delaware, Southward by Jeremiah Warder's Ground, &c. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to HENRY WOODROW.

N. B. The Title is indiſputable.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ZEBULON RUDULPH, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts to MARTHA RUDULPH, Executrix, or to TOBIAS RUDULPH, her Attorney.

On Saturday next (weather permitting) will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India rum, wine in quarter caſks, ſugar, melaſſes, lamp and tanners oil, blubber, madder, and ſundry other goods.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1775.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

WAS LOST in this city, on the 10th or 11th inſt. a red Morocco Leather POCKET-BOOK, with a ſilver ſpring claſp, in which were five or ſix Maryland Eight Dollar bills, two or three Pennſylvania Fifty Shilling bills, ſundry lottery tickets, and many papers which are valuable to the owner, and cannot be ſerviceable to any other perſon. The above reward will be paid by the Printers hereof for the book and what it contained when loſt; and for the book and papers only, TWO POUNDS.

Firſt-Month (January) 14, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN *out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Newgarden townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the tenth inſtant, a dark brown or black* MARE, *with a ſtar in her forehead,* 14 *hands* 1 *or* 2 *inches high, low carriage, thin ſhort mane, both hind feet white, branded* CD *on the near buttock, paces a travel, and trots ſmart; has windgalls on her near fore foot, at the paſtern joint; ſhod all round,* 5 *or* 6 *years old. Was taken at the ſame time, a new bag, marked* Henry Dixon, *at full length,* No. 7, *with vermillion. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring the mare only, ſo as the owner may have her again, ſhall have* Forty Shillings *reward, and all reaſonable charges; and if the thief is brought to juſtice, the above reward, paid by* HENRY DIXSON. ‖ 3w.

WAS FOUND, on the 11th of this inſtant January, in the Yard of the Subſcriber, living in Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, a MAN's SADDLE and SADDLE-CLOTH. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have it again, on proving his Property and paying Charges.

HENRY O'NEAL.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

And may be entered on the First of April next,

A LARGE two story STONE HOUSE, and stables for 24 horses, a large shed, and smoke-house; together with the lot of ground whereon they stand, containing an acre and a half; there are about 100 good bearing apple-trees on the land, and a good well of water in the yard, that never fails; there has formerly a large store been kept in said house, a good shop being built for that purpose, suitable for any trade, situate on Chestnut-hill, opposite the Sign of the Ship. Any person inclining to purchase or rent the premises, may know the terms, by applying to MICHAEL BARNDOLLER, living on the Ridge road, in Roxborough township, half a mile above Levering's tavern.

Said *Barndoller* has a quantity of buck-skins and sheep-skins ready dressed, and breeches ready made, where persons may be supplied very reasonably. *Jan.* 7, 1775. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living on Pocomoke River, Worcester County, Maryland,

THE plantation on which he now lives, containing upwards of 800 acres of good land, with the following valuable improvements,---an elegant and convenient dwelling-house, compleatly finished, two stories high, four rooms upon a floor, with six fire-places; a good cook-house, 3 rooms below, 22 by 28; a good brick weaving-house, 20 by 16; a brick Negroe quarter, with two rooms, 40 by 20; a granary, with an excellent cellar underneath, 25 by 25; a barn, 40 by 20, with 10 feet sheds quite round; a new corn-house, 30 by 8; a cyder and meat-house, joined together, 20 by 15; a milk-house, 12 by 12.---All these houses are covered with cypress shingles, some of them newly built, and all in very good repair, besides some other small houses; and a grist-mill in good order: There are four apple-orchards on the said land, some of the trees Hughes's crab, young and thriving, very excellent for making cyder, with other fruit trees, of various kinds; besides the above, there are 140 acres of valuable cypress swamp.

The above plantation is beautifully situated upon Pocomoke, a fine navigable river, where vessels are constantly passing to and from Baltimore and Norfolk to Snow-hill town, about 10 miles above the said plantation. The purchaser, upon paying one third of the purchase money, may have a reasonable time for paying the other two thirds, upon giving his bond, with good security. The premises may be entered on the first day of January 1776, or the houses may be had sooner, if desired.

‖ 7 *f* 6. WILLIAM ALLEN.

N. B. For further terms, apply as above, or to Doctor MOSES ALLEN, living in Talbot county, Maryland,

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Bucks, ff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by way of public vendue, on the 30th day of January instant, on the premises, a certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground, situate in the Falls township, containing six acres, or thereabouts; now in the possession of James Moon; bounded by land of William Satterthwaite, Thomas Paxson, and others; late the estate of Daniel Creely, the elder; seized and taken in execution by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks, ff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by way of public vendue, on the second day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and piece or lot of ground, containing about 30 acres, situate in the township of Plumsted; now in possession of Thomas Shewell; bounded by lands of William Allen, Esq; Charles Stewart, Joseph Ellicott, and others; late the estate of Henry Godschalk; seized and taken in execution by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Bucks, ff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by way of public vendue, on the 10th day of February next, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, containing 93 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of Warwick; bounded by land of George Waters, Joseph Galloway, Esq; Samuel Flack, and a great road; whereon is erected a saw-mill; late the estate of Jacob Lapp; seized and taken in execution by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 3d day of February next, on the premises, a certain large brick messuage and lot of ground, situate in Manheim town, Lancaster county; also the rents, issues and profits arising out of 300 lots, more or less, situate in said town; also seven large out-lots, containing 74 acres of land; the whole lots and tenements being more particularly described in a mortgage from Henry William Steigle to Isaac Cox, dated the 2d day of February, 1770, and recorded at Lancaster, in the Recorder's Officer: All seized and taken in execution, as the property of Henry William Steigle, and to be sold by

January 4, 1775. JOHN FERREE, Sheriff.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 12th of December 1774, from the subscriber, in Southampton township, Bucks county, a BAY MARE COLT, with a large white spot in her forehead, one hind foot white, not docked, a year old past; I bought her of one James Evans, in the said township, for 9l. 10s. who said she had been kept near Schuylkill last summer. Whoever can give any intelligence where the said Colt is, so that I may have her again, shall have a reasonable reward, paid by

¶ HENRY KREWSEN.

Reading Goal, January 6, 1775.

NOW in the Goal of Reading, in Berks County, an Irish Servant Girl, named SALLY BOYD, and says she belongs to Jacob James, at the Sign of the Turk's-Head, in Chester County. Her Master is desired to come, pay the Charges, and take her away, in three Weeks from the Date of this Advertisement, otherwise she will be sold for the same, by

¶ PAUL KERBER, Goaler.

TAKEN up, a strayed red COW, with a white head and small round horns, her hind legs half white; she has a white streak across her neck and back, and is about six years old. The owner is desired to come and pay for the keeping of her, and other charges, to me GETO COX, when he may have her again, by applying to GEORGE EGERT, in Campingtown, near the Sign of the Rainbow, in Second-street, Philadelphia. ¶

THIS is to give notice, that there came to the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Windsor township, York county, TWO BAY MARES, of about 12 hands high, the one 13 years of age, and the other about 7, each of them has a small bell, both saddle marked, and the oldest of them has a small star and one white foot. Whoever has lost said creatures, on paying reasonable charges, may have them, by applying to

January 5, 1775. GEORGE MURRAY. §

Gloucester County, December 24, 1774.

THE Owners of the Repaupo Meadows are desired to meet the Managers, on Saturday, the 28th Day of January next, at the Mouth of Repaupo Creek, to claim their Properties therein, and to assist in directing the said Managers to raise a further Sum of Money, towards defraying the Expence in banking the said Meadows, and stopping, the said Repaupo Creek, agreeable to a Law of the Province of New-Jersey.

¶ THOMAS CLARK, Clerk of the Company.

WILLIAM WOODBURN, Whip-maker, who came passenger with Captain M'Cullough, from Belfast, and MARGARET WOODBURN, are desired to call on JOEL BAILY, of West-Bradford, Chester county, and discharge their Redemption Money, otherwise they may expect some farther Publication to their Disadvantage, by JOEL BAILY.

N. B. It is supposed they are gone towards Carlisle. ¶

AUCTION OF BOOKS

WILL commence, by ROBERT BELL, Bookseller and Auctionier, at his Auction Room, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 16th of January, 1775, and will continue for Five or Six Evenings successively.

N. B. Among this Collection are Ruffhead's, Morgan's and Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 Vols.----Curious Voyages from the Harleian Library, 2 Vols.---Atkins's Reports----New History of London---Beawes's Lex Mercatoria---Smollett's State of all Nations, 8 Vols.---Hume's History of England, 8 Vols.---Leland on Revelation, 2 Vols.---Lord Kaims's Sketches of the History of Man, 4 Vols.--Swift, Sterne, and Hervey's Works; with many other Authors of great Excellence, both ancient and modern.---Printed Catalogues will be ready for the Curious on Monday, the 14th. 2 W.

At the REQUEST *of a number of his* FELLOW-CITIZENS.

DOCTOR RUSH will deliver eight Lectures on such parts of CHEMISTRY as abound with the greatest variety of the most useful and entertaining facts and experiments, in the College of this city. The subjects of these Lectures will be as follow:

Of the effects of heat upon all bodies. Of the history of cold. Of climates. Of the structure of thermometers, &c. Of the phænomena of mixture, and of the laws of chemical attraction. Of the chemical apparatus. Of the objects of chemistry. Of simple and compound salts. Of the manufactories of salt petre and gun-powder. Of the irregularity in the arrangement of the strata of earths on the surface of the globe. Of the manufactories of glass and porcelane. Of inflammable bodies. Of phosphorus. Of æther. Of the causes of meteors, fire damps, &c. Of the metals. Of the art of alchemy, or the Philosophers stone. Of the causes of earthquakes and volcanos. Of mineral waters. Of the nature, origin and uses of fixed air. Of the chemical history of vegetables. Of fermentation. Of wines, beer, &c. Of the chemical history of animal bodies. Of the elements or principles of agriculture.

These Lectures will begin on Tuesday, the 10th of January, at six o'clock in the evening, and will be continued three times a week, until the whole are delivered. Tickets at One Guinea each may be had of Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Mr. ROBERT AITKIN, and at the London Coffee-house.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of SARAH HARPER, deceased, will be exposed for sale, by way of public vendue, at Benjamin M'Veagh's tavern, in Frankford, on the 26th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, in Oxford township, six miles from Philadelphia; Adams's road, so called, leads through the same; bounding by lands of William Buzby, Oxford-Church road, Jacob Niff, and Nathan Whitman; containing 75 acres and upwards, with a log dwelling, a well of good water near the door, a frame barn, a bearing orchard, some meadow, and more may be made, about 30 acres of woodland; the whole in tenantable repair, and may be entered on the 25th of March next; the purchaser paying three fifths of the purchase money at signing the deed, may have four years for one half of the remainder, and five years and nine months for the other half, giving security with interest. Attendance will be given at the time and place by ROBERT HARPER, and ISAIAH WORRELL, Executors. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

On the premises, on Thursday, the 2d day of February next,

A VALUABLE tract of land and plantation, situate in Christiana Hundred, and county of New-Castle, on Delaware, within four miles and an half of Wilmington, and within five miles of Newport, conveniently near to sundry houses of worship of different denominations, containing upwards of 100 acres, about one half thereof is cleared, the uncleared well timbered, and the whole in good repair and well watered, about 10 or 15 acres of watered meadow, to be watered by never failing springs, may easily be made thereon, a part whereof is already cleared; there is a new log-house, one story and an half high, constructed for two rooms on a floor, a new spring-house over a spring just by the door, a new frame barn, with stone stabling under the whole, 35 by 25 feet, lately erected on said premises. The title indisputable. At the same time will be sold an excellent team, horses, waggon and gears. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms of sale will be made known, the payments proposed, and reasonable credit given by

THOMAS OGLE.

N. B. Any person or persons inclined to purchase the aboveaid land, may have a view of the bounds and title thereof, any time before the aboveaid day of sale, by applying to THOMAS OGLE aforesaid, inn-holder, in Christiana Hundred. †

WANTED, a Person who understands the LATIN CLASSICS, and is properly qualified to be an Assistant in a Grammar School. Such a One will hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Reverend Doctor PETERS, Doctor SMITH, or Mr. DUCHE, in Philadelphia.

Baltimore County, Maryland, October 22, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, at Northampton Furnace, an Irish indented servant man, named THOMAS HARNET, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, long visage, fair complexion, grey eyes, short dark brown hair, much pitted with the small-pox, a thick square-made fellow, has some stoppage in his speech, is well acquainted in and about Philadelphia, and from that down about New-Castle; he has been a butcher, but has worked with a tanner in Philadelphia, also at ditching and grubbing, and has lived in and about Chestnut-Level: He says he has two brothers, William and James Harnet, one of whom lives about 5 miles from Philadelphia, as an overseer for some gentleman, and the other about 9 miles. He says he has formerly lived with one Hugh Steel, in Hance's Neck, near New-Castle, with whom he left a bond of one of his brothers to him for 60l. Pennsylvania currency, when he went home to Ireland about twelve or eighteen months ago. He had on when he went away an ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, upper jacket of white kersey with leather buttons, an under lappelled ditto of red striped gingham with sleeves, and white horn buttons with brass shanks, coarse country made shoes nailed in the heels, and an old felt hat bound round the brim. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his masters may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ 8 w. CHARLES RIDGELY and HOWARD.

THREE LOTS of GROUND, adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 19 acres, on a road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown and Frankford, between Mr. Henry Keppele, junior, and Dr. Thomas Bond's country seats, being a healthy, high, airy situation, commands a very extensive and agreeable prospect, and has an excellent spring of water thereon. Those who incline to purchase the whole, or any part thereof may know the terms, by applying to

CHRISTIANA JUSTICE, at Andrew Doz's.

N. B. The purchaser may fix the time of payment.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

At his STORE, opposite CHRIST-CHURCH, in Second-street,

HATH ON SALE,

LOOKING-GLASSES, from 14l. to 3l. each, some of them highly finished, in oval frames, carved and gilt.

CHINA. Bowls from two gallons to half a pint; compleat dining-table setts; enamelled and pencilled tea-table setts; soop tureens, 2 sizes; dishes of all sorts and sizes; cream tureens, 2 sizes; table and desert plates; pattipans, in sizes; pickle saucers, tea pots, sugar dishes, cream pots, coffee pots, and sauce boats; mustard pots; pickle leaves; squares, for a desert service; tea, coffee, and chocolate cups, handled and plain.

ORNAMENTAL CHINA. Jams and beakers, myrtle pots, chimney vases, images of all sorts and sizes, some uncoloured and unglazed.

JAPANNED CABINETS. Dressing boxes, in sets; snuff-boxes, tea tongs, tea trays, waiters, bottle stands or coasters, fire screens, various trinkets.

GLASS. Cut candlesticks, decanters, wash tumblers, wine glasses, bitter bottles, tumblers, sallad dishes, sweet meats, sweet-water bottles, butter tubs, and sugar dishes; a general assortment of common glass wares, sheet glass in crates, window glass 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 18 by 13, 17 by 12½, crates of sorted phials, a few Turlington bottles; an assortment of apothecaries furniture, marble and glass mortars, separating and common funnels, ointment and pill pots, shop tiles, gallipots, specie bottles, retorts, bolt-heads, alembicks, nipple shells, steek stones, tubes for barometers, magnets, madder, pipes in boxes, cruit frames, from 4l. 10s. to 7s. 6d. each; guns, from 5l. 10s. to 27s. each; pistols, 50s. a pair; Pinchbeck buckles, plated tankards, spurs, and buckles; Pinchbeck and steel watch chains; seals, of a new composition, yielding impressions equal to the true antiques; common black quart bottles; bottles of this country pattern, which hold a full quart.

An extensive Assortment of all kinds of EARTHEN WARES, as plain and enamelled Queen's ware; plain, enamelled and blue and white stone wares; tortoiseshell, black, and colliflowered Dutch stone and Bristol stone wares; jugs from 5 gallons to a pint; crates of yellow dishes and porringers; delft, checquered, and Portobello wares, red and brown China, Egyptian China, after Etruscan models; curious pocket bibles, at 4s. each; black lead pencils, &c. &c. &c. Most of which will be sold very low for ready money.

West-Jersey, ff. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the Proprietors of the Western Division of New-Jersey intend to make Application to the General Assembly of said Province, at their next Sitting, for a Law to settle the true Lines of Partition between the Eastern and Western Division thereof, and such as are interested are desired to make their Objections accordingly, if any they have. ¶

WAS committed to my custody, in Lancaster goal, on the 14th instant, a certain JAMES JACKSON, says he is servant to John Hughes, of Marsh-creek Settlement, in George county. Also a certain NEGROE, named CATO, he acknowledges himself to be the property of John Barclay, living at Christeen Bridge; he was committed the 22d instant. Their masters are desired to come and take them away, in three weeks time, otherwise they will be discharged, on paying their fees, by

December 27, 1774. ‖ GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called The Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in Trustees, to be sold, and for other Purposes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o'Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to sale, to the highest Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by John Hyder, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Mispillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of Sarah and Isaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Possession of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Possession of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Possession of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Possession of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Nixon.

Persons desiring further Information, respecting the Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL, } Attornies of the Trustees.

To be RENTED for a Term of Years,

THE noted Grist-Mill on Duck-Creek, in Kent county, on Delaware, within one short mile of the Cross-roads, and two miles of a landing that conveys the flour to Philadelphia market, at a small expence; she is in good order for merchant and country work, having two water wheels and three pair of stones, one of which is the best French burr (the water is plenty great part of the year) is in the midst of a fine wheat country, may have the choice of wheat to make superfine flour, small boats and canoes come to the mill tail, and she has great plenty of country grist; there is a barn, stable, and some fruit trees. About 8 or 10 acres of meadow to be lett with the mill. For further particulars, enquire of ANN HOLLIDAY, Administratrix to the estate of RICHARD HOLLIDAY, or to ROBERT HOLLIDAY and WARNER MIFFLIN, near the premises, or to WILLIAM CRAIG, in Philadelphia. †

PHILIP MARCHINTON,

At his STORE at No. 4, in Market-street, between Second and Front-streets,

HATH imported by Captain Cook, from London, which he is selling wholesale and retail, a neat assortment of chintzes, cottons and calicoes, 6-qr. low priced cloths, millled drabs and beaver hunters, which he is selling with almost every article belonging to woollen and linen drapery, silk mercery, hosiery and haberdashery, all which he is selling at the very same prices he did six months ago, except those that came higher from home; and he is determined to continue the same to the end of his sales, and he will kindly thank his good friends and the public for a continuance of their good favour, as he will make it his particular study to merit their esteem---He has a large quantity of Boston shoes and Barcelona handkerchiefs for sale.

IF *ROBERT HADLOW*, Son of *Joseph Hadlow* of the County of *Kent*, in *England*, who came into this Country some Years ago, be living, and will apply to MIERS FISHER, in *Philadelphia*, he will hear of a considerable Legacy bequeathed him by a Relation in *England*.

It is said, the abovementioned *Robert Hadlow* "was heard "of in the Year 1768, at *Thomas Hopkins*, Esquire's, in *Kingston*, "near *Philadelphia*."

Any Information, concerning the said *Robert Hadlow*, will be gratefully received, by MIERS FISHER. ‖ 6 W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

January 25, 1775. NUMB. 2405.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

An Account of the MANUFACTORY *of* SALT-PETRE.

IT has long been an opinion amongſt chemiſts and natural hiſtorians, that Salt-petre is a natural production. It has been been ſaid to be found in large quantities on the ſurface of the earth in Perſia, India and China, where it is ſaid to impart a coldneſs to the atmoſphere; but ſome late enquiries give us reaſon to ſuſpect that the whole of theſe accounts are without foundation: They were probably propagated by the natives of thoſe countries, only to preſerve in their hands the manufactory of ſo uſeful an article of trade. All the Salt-petre which is imported from the Eaſt-Indies is made by art. I would not be underſtood to mean that this ſalt is never found in a native ſtate. It is ſometimes found adhering to large rocks. It is likewiſe found in a native ſtate under the arches of bridges, and in vaults or wine cellars, but in theſe places it is found in ſuch ſmall quantities, that we are ſeldom at the pains of collecting it.---It is found in a larger quantity, in a native ſtate, in ſeveral plants, but of this we ſhall ſay more hereafter.

The Manufactory of Salt-petre is now no longer confined to the Eaſt-Indies, but is carried on with equal advantages in many parts of Europe, particularly in Germany and France. I ſhall mention the ſeveral proceſſes which are uſed for this purpoſe in each of thoſe countries.------

CRAMER, a German chemiſt of conſiderable note, recommends the following method of making Salt-petre, which (he ſays) is practiſed with great ſucceſs in many parts of Germany. He orders lime, rubbiſh of all kinds, garden mould and aſhes to be mixed together, and moiſtened from time to time with urine, care being taken to ſtir them frequently. They ſhould all be put into a ſmall houſe, with a window towards the northeaſt. He does not direct (as ſome have ſuppoſed) to leave this houſe open towards the northeaſt, becauſe the nitrous particles are brought from that quarter, but becauſe the winds from the northeaſt in that country are generally accompanied with that temperature of the air, which is moſt agreeable to the formation of the nitre.* In a month or two this maſs will be ſo much impregnated with nitre, that one pound of it will yield two ounces of the ſalt.

The King of Pruſſia was early ſenſible of the importance of a Salt-petre manufactory in his dominions, and has therefore, for this purpoſe, always obliged his farmers to build of common earth, mixed with a quantity of ſtraw and dung. Theſe ſubſtances corrupt in the ſpace of a few years. The fences are then ſhaved or wholly taken down, and afford a large quantity of Salt-petre.

The ſweepings of the ſtreets of a ſingle village in Hanover, afford all the Salt-petre that is uſed in the whole of that Electorate. The gentleman from whom I received this piece of information aſſured me, that the manufactory of the ſalt from the above material was ſo ſimple, that it was carried on entirely by an illiterate old man and his wife. The greateſt part of the Salt-petre that comes from India is obtained nearly in the ſame manner. It is prepared entirely from the offals of the city of Patna.

Mr. LA ROUX, of the Academy of Rouen, informed me, that the following receipt had been found to anſwer very well in many parts of France, for the manufactory of this ſalt. It is taken from Glauber, a German chemiſt. I ſhall deliver it in his own words.

"I will ſhew a way to ſuch as have no inheritance left "them by their parents, nor have any thing come to "them by marriage, by what means they may, without "labour and trouble, get a treaſure for their children.

"Firſt of all, let ſuch a one take care to have ſome "ſhed or hovel, made to join to that ſide of his dwell-"ing that lies in the middle betwixt the north and eaſt "part of heaven, or ſome other more convenient place, "as to admit the ſun and air to it, but to keep off the "rain. Under this pent-houſe or hovel let him dig a "large pit, and, with the earth he digs out, let him "make banks round the pit's mouth, ſo that it may keep "the rain off on every ſide. This done, let him each "day in every year, or whenſoever he can conveniently, "carry and throw into that pit theſe matters ſo long, till "his neceſſity forceth him to dig all out again, and ſee "how much treaſure he has got, even whilſt he ſlept. "Now theſe matters are, all ſharp and bitter herbs, "growing in bye places amongſt buſhes, and in the way "ſides, and ſuch as the beaſts feed not on, as eſula, ci-"cuta or hemlock, henbane, fumitory, the thick ſtalks "of tobacco that are thrown away in thoſe places where "it is planted; the hard ſtalks of colwort, which the "beaſts eat not of, and likewiſe all thoſe things that they "leave in their troughs; alſo fir-tops or apples, if you "have them at hand; alſo the leaves that fall from the trees "in autumn are to be gathered; alſo pidgeons dung, hens "dung, birds and hens feathers; all the aſhes that women "generally make their lees with, and other aſhes that are "not fit for that uſe, alſo ſuch out of which the lixivium "or lee is already extracted, the ſoot of chimnies, hogs "hairs, the horns of oxen and cows, and the bones the "dogs eat not of. All theſe matters may be thrown in-"into his pit, and that he may the ſooner fill it, he may "gather as much as ever he can from all the bordering "places, and throw it therein, ſo that in one or two "years time he may with all thoſe things fill up his pit. "Mean while he muſt pour the urine gathered in his "houſe, or, that he may have enough, he muſt get as "much as he can from his neighbours, ſo as to keep the "things thrown into the pit in continual moiſture, where-"by they may the ſooner putrify. In want of urine, "common water may be taken; if ſea water, or other "ſalt water can be had, it will be the better—alſo the "brine of fiſh pickle, and the ſalting or ſalt water that "fleſh is macerated (or pickled) in, are of good uſe; "alſo the blood of oxen, cows, calves, ſheep, which you "may eaſily have at the butcher's. All theſe things put-"trifying together, do put on the nature and property "of ſalt-petre.

"If now all theſe matters in your full pit ſhall have "well putrified, then ceaſe from pouring on any more "moiſture, and all the things are to be left ſo long till "they are dried—And then, if you need money, let a "Salt-petre maker be ſought for, and bargain with him "about the price of drawing off your Salt-petre by wa-"ter, of making it and felling it—This done, caſt the "remaining earth into a pit, together with the remain-"ing lixivium that ſhot not into nitre, and there leave it "for a year or two, and moiſten it with urine, or, if you "have not this, with common water—This earth will "again yield ſalt-nitre, but not above half ſo much as at "firſt."

But the greateſt part of the Salt-petre that is conſumed in France, is prepared in *Paris*, from the ruins of old ſtone bridges, pidgeon-houſes, ſtables, and all ſuch putrid maſſes of vegetable or animal matters as have been long covered. To theſe a quantity of lime is added, which is ſaid to evolve the ſalt from the ſaid ingredients.

Nitre, beſides being obtained by the artificial proceſſes we have deſcribed, may be obtained in a conſiderable quantity, in a native ſtate, from certain plants. The tobacco is ſtrongly impregnated with it. I have been told, that a hogſhead of tobacco will yield more when manufactured into Salt-petre, than it will any other way; and if the experiment publiſhed in a late number of the Pennſylvania Packet ſucceeds alike in all caſes, I have little doubt of the fact. Thoſe plants which contain Salt-petre, always ſparkle when they are thrown into the fire. But there is another leſs equivocal method of knowing whether a plant contains any quantity of this ſalt. Bruiſe the plant well, and expreſs the juice into an earthen pot, and place it in a cool cellar, firſt pouring a little ſweet oil upon the ſurface of it, to prevent its becoming mouldy; if the plant contains any nitre, you will find it in the form of chryſtals on the ſides of the veſſel, in ſix weeks or two months.

The method of extracting the Salt-petre is nearly the ſame, whatever ingredients we employ for making it. The ingredients are put into tubs, barrels or hogſheads, perforated at their bottoms. Rain, river, or very pure ſpring water is poured upon them, which gradually diſſolves all the ſalt they contain, and conveys it drop by drop into veſſels provided to receive it. The nitre in this ſtate contains a large quantity of common ſalt. Before I explain in what manner this ſalt is to be ſeparated from the nitre, it will be neceſſary to premiſe that bare *evaporation*, by boiling or otherways, will chryſtalize common ſalt, but that *cold* and *reſt* are neceſſary to chryſtalize nitre. The LYE (if I may ſo call it) made from the materials which yield nitre, is put into a large veſſel, and is gradually boiled away, till chryſtals of common ſalt begin to form in it. Theſe are to be taken out with a large ladle as faſt as they form, and thrown into a large cullender, which ſtands directly over the one in which the liquor is boiling—when no more chryſtals of common ſalt can be found in it, the liquor is taken off the fire, and emptied into a number of earthen or copper pans, in which it ſoon ſhoots into chryſtals of Salt-petre. The ſalt has now undergone its firſt degree of purification. As a quantity of common ſalt ſtill adheres to the chryſtals of nitre, it is neceſſary to diſſolve them in pure water, and boil them in the manner we ſaid before. A much leſs quantity of common ſalt is obtained now than formerly—The nitre, after its ſecond chryſtalization, is uſed chiefly for the purpoſes of medicine, and curing proviſions. But there is a third degree of purification neceſſary, before all the common ſalt can be compleatly ſeparated from it. It is carried on in the ſame manner as the former ones were. The Salt-petre is now in its higheſt ſtate of purity, in which ſtate only it is uſed for the manufactory of GUNPOWDER. The liquor which will not chryſtalize may be uſed for making Magneſia.

I cannot conclude this memoir without obſerving, that the climate and productions of the Middle and Northern Colonies of America render them extremely proper for the manufactory of Salt-petre. And the ſucceſs which has attended ſeveral experiments in that way, give us reaſon to believe that it may be carried on in this country, with as great advantages as in France, Germany or the Eaſt-Indies. I ſhall paſs over the immediate uſe, which neceſſity may perhaps call upon us to make of this article, and ſhall point out only to my countrymen the immenſe advantages we ſhall derive from the conſumption and exportation of it, after the preſent diſpute is ſettled, and the former harmony reſtored between Britain and the Colonies.

A MANUFACTURER.

* The northeaſt winds in North-America are generally accompanied with moiſture, which renders them improper for the formation of Salt-petre. The houſe which contains our Salt-petre materials ſhould therefore, in this country, be expoſed to the northweſt winds.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

Your publiſhing the following ſhort addreſs to the people of America, will confer an additional obligation on your very reſpectful friend and cuſtomer,

A PHILADELPHIAN.

My dear Countrymen,

WITH a glow of warmth in the cauſe of liberty—as a friend to the general rights of mankind—and ardently deſirous for the reſtoration of peace and good order—I take the freedom to addreſs you, beſeeching you to conſider attentively the truly unhappy ſituation of the Colonies at this preſent moſt critical juncture.

It has been reported from the eaſtward, that "a motion has been made immediately to take up arms againſt the King's troops." May the alarm be groundleſs! but if there is any truth in the tidings, what can be the import but to unſheathe the ſword of civil war—horrid proſpect—the tender heart muſt ſhudder at the thought. A little time ſince, if any perſon did but ſuggeſt the poſſibility of ſuch a calamity, how did we diſdain the ſentiment. Did not a writer, in oppoſition to one who had depictured the attendant evils on the ſhocking cataſtrophe, declare, that he could "ſee no reaſons for ſuch apprehenſions," and that, if we were capable of the conteſt; and certain of obtaining victory, he ſhould pray that the hand in which he held his pen, might wither e'er it drew the ſword.

Can this writer, or any other who heretofore poſſeſſed the like ſentiments, be ſtill of opinion that there are "no reaſons for ſuch apprehenſions?"—I believe not. If then there is but a bare poſſibility of ſo dreadful an incident, let me entreat you my countrymen, as you regard humanity and every other virtue, to uſe your utmoſt influence to prevent the impending ruin.-----A civil war! the very ſound ſeems terrible. Conſcious of my inability to paint its train of conſequences in proper colours, and ſcarcely daring to purſue the melancholy ſubject, leſt my mental powers ſhould be overcome; and the very pulſe of life for a time be ſtagnant, from a view of the gloomy and alarming proſpects, I leave to others to figure to themſelves the direful attendant ſcenes, and proceed to matters of a more familiar and peaceful nature.

A non-importation of Britiſh goods has been determined on; this, I doubt not, if virtuouſly adhered to, "will work wonders for us." I have been long of opinion, that it depended almoſt entirely (under Providence) on our own virtue, whether the evils we ſo generally dread ſhould come upon us or not; and although I feel for the diſtreſſes of the Britiſh manufacturers, yet I muſt believe, that we have an abſolute right to withhold our cuſtom from them, for ſo important a purpoſe as the preſervation of our liberties, and that a general commercial oppoſition to the preſent unrighteous meaſures, will anſwer every good purpoſe that can be reaſonably wiſhed for---why then ſhould we be too impatient? Is not a ſtruggle of this kind of ſufficient importance to reconcile us to a temporary inconvenience? I think it is, and am heartily diſpoſed to take my ſhare.----I wiſh my Countrymen could ſee things in the ſame light, and I wiſh it, not from a vain conceit of my own opinion, but from this principle, a diſintereſted view to the general good.

And now my Fellow-chriſtians—you glory, as I hope, in the honoured title—let us conſider whether it is not apparent, that the evils which now impend, have been permitted by Providence for ſome noble purpoſes. See how the eyes of the people have been opened with regard to the iniquity of the Slave-trade; in their contentions for liberty, they have been in part convinced of the impropriety of demanding that for themſelves, which they have not been willing to grant to their fellow-men. The Friend to America, in his vindication of the meaſures of the Congreſs, aſſerts that "all men have one common original, they participate in one common nature, and conſequently have one common right. No reaſon can be aſſigned, why one man ſhould exerciſe any power over his fellow-creatures more than another, unleſs they have voluntarily veſted him with it," &c.

An act of Aſſembly has been paſſed in Connecticut, effectually to prohibit the importation of ſlaves at any time hereafter into that colony, which is a proceeding that would do honour to any government, and is highly worthy of imitation throughout the continent. Much more has been done on this ſubject than would be proper to repeat in this paper; but by this it may appear, that the ſtruggles for liberty have not been altogether partial or contracted, and I rejoice in the reflection, that the hearts of thouſands have been diſtended with the generous love of univerſal liberty.

My dear Countrymen, the cauſe of liberty, when it has virtue for its baſis, is a glorious cauſe. Let us then conſider how far virtue is concerned in our preſent conteſt. Let us not be influenced by any narrow principle, but commend what is right, and condemn what is wrong; and let it clearly appear to thoſe who are in oppoſition to us, that we are not actuated in this conteſt by partial ſelfiſh motives, or that we have been too much influenced by the ſmuggling intereſt, and are attached to that ſhameful and ſinful practice. Let us bear our teſtimony againſt it, as a late popular writer has done; who has, with manly freedom, expreſſed himſelf in theſe words——"I heartily concur (ſays he) with the Farmer, in condemning all illicit trade. Perjury is, no doubt, a moſt heinous and deteſtable crime; and for my Part, I had rather ſuffer any thing, than have my wants relieved at the expence of truth and integrity." Theſe, my friends, are noble ſentiments—let us cheriſh them, and promote their general prevalence—let us unite, as brethren concerned in one common intereſt, to purſue ſuch meaſures as we have reaſon to believe Providence will deign to favour—and let "charity," that exalted virtue, "caſt a mantle over" every "dark and gloomy page" in the hiſtory of all America.

Lately imported, and to be ſold,

ALL the MATERIALS and complete Apparatus of a MILL for battering and rolling COPPER; which will likewiſe anſwer for IRON-WORK. Alſo the Iron Materials for erecting two Air Furnaces for ſmelting and refining either Copper, Lead or Iron. For Particulars and Terms of Sale, enquire of JOHN H. CRUGER, at New-York. ¶

Philadelphia, January 18, 1775.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of RICHARD ROBINSON, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to pay their reſpective balances, to

JOSEPH SWIFT, Adminiſtrator.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

MY attention to the Anxious By-Stander was attracted by that ſingularity of character, which could unite the moſt ſeeming inconſiſtencies: Which, amidſt the moſt liberal profeſſions of reſpect and eſteem, could repreſent the late Congreſs as unjuſt, inconſiſtent and tyrannical, and conſequently worthy neither of reſpect or eſteem. News-paper controverſies either ſoon grow dull and tedious, or perſonal and irritating; in the former caſe they are ſilently deſpiſed, in the latter the parties are openly laughed at---I ſhall therefore ſpare myſelf and fellow-patriot the mortification of either-----indeed, why ſhould we differ?---He vows that he is a man of honour, and a chriſtian---that he has no goods in the Committee-ſtore---that he has had none ſold at auction—nay, that he will have his hand chopped off, if he does not love his country dearly. I ſhould be ſorry ſo good a writer ſhould ſuffer amputation; but the uncertainty whether *his* country means America, will at all events ſave his hand, to praiſe or depreciate the Congreſs, or both at once, on all future occaſions.—As to the information which this gentleman requeſts, he does not encourage me to give it, if in my power (which, as to the late city Committee, it is not) for in the only fact wherein I ſpoke from knowledge, he flatly contradicts me, tho' the large importations upon ſpeculation are atteſted by every member of the Committee, and many others, and it muſt be ſelf-evident that the great demand for goods will fully compenſate, and more than compenſate for the ſmall delay and charge occaſioned by coming within the Aſſociation, ſo as to ſupport my aſſertion that the real ſufferers are few.———

As I do not expect to inform him, ſtill leſs do I hope to convince him, or at leaſt that he would acknowledge it—I will therefore do, what I have known ſometimes practiſed with ſucceſs upon perſons of a particular character, that is, leave him from his own reflections to convince himſelf. And to aſſiſt him in this work, if he is indeed and in truth a Friend to America, if his heart does not throb with painful anxiety about goods ſold at vendue, or in the Committee-ſtore, in which he or ſome near relation is intereſted, or ſome motive of gain, or diſappointment, and if he does really honour the Congreſs, I beg he would ſit down and coolly aſk himſelf the following queſtions.

1. Do I, in the common affairs of life, repreſent thoſe whom I honour and reſpect as ignorant, inconſiſtent and unjuſt? If our author anſwers this queſtion in the affirmative, I fancy there are few who would chuſe to be among thoſe whom this gentleman delights to honour.

2. Is it not at leaſt more probable that fifty-two perſons, ſelected from all the provinces, taking a general and comprehenſive view of all circumſtances, and apprized of all theſe objections, ſhould be right, than I, who am a ſingle, tho' a very ſenſible individual?

3. If I only intended to rectify what appeared to me an error, and not to weaken their influence, or diſplay my own talents, could I not have addreſſed the next Congreſs on the ſubject, either in private or public? And is not this the mode conſtantly uſed, either to private or public bodies, whom one really eſteems and reſpects?

4. As this decency has not yet been taught me, ought I not immediately to endeavour to correct this error of my education?

5. How came I, when I was quoting the 10th reſolve of the Provincial Congreſs, which recommends petitioning before a ſuſpenſion of trade, to paſs by the 11th, which follows and is connected with it, viz. "Reſolved, "by a great majority, *That yet notwithſtanding, as an "unanimity of councils and meaſures is indiſpenſably ne-"ceſſary for the common welfare*, if the Congreſs ſhall "judge agreements of non-importation and non-exportation expedient, the people of this province will join "with the other principal and neighbouring colonies in "SUCH an aſſociation of non-importation from, and "non-exportation to, Great-Britain, as ſhall be agreed "on at the Congreſs?"

If our grumbling patriot will read this reſolve attentively, and give his reaſon and conſcience fair play in anſwering theſe queſtions, I am not without hopes that his conduct and profeſſions will be more conſiſtent: And if his judgment and candour are equal to his abilities as a writer, I do not deſpair finding him, in ſome future paper, diſtinguiſhed as an able advocate for the Continental Congreſs. In which new character I wiſh him all imaginable honour and ſucceſs.

I owe the public and this writer an explanation of my caution againſt giving haſty credit to extracts of letters and paragraphs out of papers, ſuppoſed to be under an improper influence. By the narratives which had been traced and found deſtitute of foundation, I did not mean thoſe reſpecting Pepperell's lands, or ſhutting up the ſtores in Maſſachuſetts-Bay---I do not know the truth or falſhood of either. If they have happened, we are not acquainted with the provocations or reaſons which have produced them. Some perſons make it a rule, not to form any judgment, till they are not only maſters of the fact, but the circumſtances and occaſion of it, others do not think theſe of much conſequence. The paragraphs and narratives I referred to were,

1ſt. A publication in Gaine's paper, about the 18th of October, of a meſſage to General Gage, by one Doctor WARREN, and a very free expoſtulation by the latter.----- Now Doctor Warren never was ſent with any ſuch meſſage, or held that converſation, or any other of that nature, or even ſaw General Gage at the time referred to.

2d. A publication in Rivington's paper, that Lord Chatham had declared his ſentiments openly againſt America.

3d. A miſrepreſentation in the ſame paper of the appropriation of the donations at Boſton, publiſhed without pay—but which the Printer would not contradict, upon proper authority, without being extravagantly paid, which was properly refuſed.

4th. A miſrepreſentation in the ſame paper of the proceedings of the Provincial Congreſs at Maſſachuſetts-Bay, importing their differing highly with each other, and their breaking up in confuſion on that account—with many others, one of which is noticed in Bradford's laſt paper, under the Newport head.

Unanimity is our grand object. No public cauſe was ever yet conducted to a happy iſſue by divided councils, and diſtracted meaſures. A firm and hearty union in any meaſures will make them reſpectable; without this, the beſt will be vain and fruitleſs. Our trueſt ſafety, our beſt policy, our country, honour and intereſt, depend upon our adherence to thoſe meaſures, which have been formed upon a general ſcale. He muſt be a miſerable politician, who would mark out a plan of oppoſition upon the narrow proſpects of a ſingle city or province. I truſt therefore, that the wiſe and virtuous inhabitants of this once free and happy country will neither be intimidated or ſeduced by open or concealed enemies, nor diverted by injudicious friends from a ſteady purſuit of thoſe meaſures, which have the beſt chance of being the wiſeſt, and, being general, are moſt likely to be ſucceſsful.

PHILADELPHUS.

LONDON.

Nov. 7. Betts were laid on Saturday night at a Coffee-Houſe in the neighbourhood of St. James's, of three to two, that the American acts will be totally repealed by New-year's day next.

The Premier ſays, that "on the firſt motion for a repeal of any of the Boſtonian acts, he will immediately reſign his employments."

Nothing ſhews the neceſſity of reforming the mode of repreſentation agreeable to Lord Chatham's doctrine more than the preſent general election, when it is well known that many boroughs have been diſpoſed of in the city, and the electors of many others have been mortified, by receiving orders to elect perſons they eſteemed little better than their own journeymen, and others ſtill more mortified to ſee a perſon chaired as their member who has ſtood behind their chair at their own tables; and ſuch muſt be the caſe with this rotten part of the conſtitution, when ſo many boroughs are at the abſolute diſpoſal of the Treaſury, and the powerful Lords in the county, or the power reſides in three or four leading men in the city or borough. The former muſt chooſe the Miniſter's coach horſe, or my Lord's footman, if they are ordered; the latter muſt elect the broker himſelf, if the junto give the word of command. Let our repreſentatives be choſen by the counties at large, and we ſhould ſee in the Houſe the moſt reſpectable landholders of the county, choſen for their property, honour and abilities; and let the city of London chooſe twelve, the city of Briſtol, Liverpool, and the other great trading cities and towns of the kingdom, a proportionate number, and we ſhould find the mercantile intereſt of this great trading country in the hands of perſons able and willing to protect and extend it. The King would then reign by the heads and hearts of his ſubjects, not by their paſſions and neceſſities, and the Miniſter would ſee he had no ſecurity himſelf, but in conſulting the honour, not the power of the Crown.

Nov. 12. Orders are ſent to Ireland for two regiments on that eſtabliſhment to be in readineſs to embark on the firſt notice for North-America.

The proper eſtimates and accounts, for the ſervice of the enſuing year, are now preparing in the different departments for the inſpection of Parliament.

We hear that amongſt the many regulations intended by a Great Perſonage to co-operate with the new Parliament, is the following: "That no man whatſoever ſhall enjoy at a time more than *one* Civil or Military command in the kingdom." By this conſtitutional regulation, the ambition and avarice of thoſe who are now adding place to place, and ſinecure to ſinecure, will be cropped; whilſt thoſe who know they can poſſeſs but *one* at a time will naturally be forced upon an application, and a ſufficiency in that to deſerve a greater.

The following ſhips for his Majeſty's ſervice are upon the ſtocks in Woolwich yard, viz. two of 74, one of 64, and one of 28 guns. The laſt mentioned will be launched about Chriſtmas.

Upon a late ſurvey at the Tower it appears, that there have been delivered into his Majeſty's ordnance at that place upwards of 60,000 muſkets in the courſe of the two laſt years, which is a greater number than ever there was a demand for before in ſo ſhort a time in peace.

The clerks in the Plantation-Office have been employed for this fortnight paſt in copying letters which paſſed between the Governor of New-England and Lord Dartmouth, to be laid before the Privy Council previous to the meeting of Parliament.

It is rumoured that the packet from New-York brought government ſome very diſagreeable advices; and from the profound ſecrecy obſerved by all in the American departments of ſtate, the report gains univerſal credit.

Nov. 14. There can ſcarcely be a ſtronger mark of diſcontent in a nation, and of their utter diſapprobation of the meaſures of government, than to ſee the perſon whom the Miniſtry perſecuted with the moſt implacable malice, and endeavoured to deſtroy, promoted by the people to the higheſt offices and honours they can poſſibly beſtow. A remarkable inſtance of this kind now preſents itſelf: We at this time ſee the man againſt whom a moſt arbitrary Miniſtry vowed eternal vengeance, and attempted by every malicious art and infamous proceeding to cruſh, elevated by the people to the firſt dignity of this metropolis, and alſo choſen to repreſent the firſt county in the kingdom. Need there be a more convincing proof than this, that the meaſures of ſuch adminiſtration have been exceſſively odious and injurious to the people? Such an extraordinary token of national contempt of a Miniſtry can ſcarcely be found in the annals of this kingdom; and if the perſons who compoſe it were not hardened beyond all ſenſe of ſhame, they would be ſtruck with the diſgrace and infamy of it, and retire into ſome corner of their country to hide their heads.

Nothing can more effectually ſhew the ignorance of the preſent Miniſtry reſpecting the Americans, than their ideas of oppoſing them. There are no leſs than thirty thouſand men, able, ſkilful, and willing to bear arms in the ſingle province of South-Carolina. In commerce, only four articles I could ſpecify will, by a non-importation agreement now entered upon, make a difference of a million of money to this kingdom every year, from the ſingle province of South-Carolina.

Saturday evening a meſſenger was ſent from Lord Rochford's office with ſome important diſpatches to Lord Stormont, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the French Court.

Yeſterday morning came on before Lord Mansfield, and the Court of King's-Bench, the further hearing of an action brought againſt the Crown, for exacting a duty of four and a half per cent. on certain merchandize in the iſland of Grenada, when, after the Council had taken up above four hours in pleading, it was again agreed on by the Court to lie over for a further conſideration. It is thought this matter cannot be properly adjuſted, till ſomething is decided on by Parliament relative to the colonies.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Oct. 5.

"The Engliſh Conſul who reſides at Genoa wrote a letter to give notice to all the Engliſh Captains who were going to leave this port, to be upon their guard againſt the Algerines, as theſe barbarians had broke the peace with Great-Britain. In conſequence of this intelligence, thoſe merchants who had ſhipped any goods on board Engliſh veſſels told the Captains, that as they did not chuſe to run the riſk of loſing their property, they would not have them proceed on their voyage till they could receive ſome accounts from their correſpondents in England."

Extract of a letter from Fontainbleau, Oct. 26.

"It is ſettled that thoſe Perſons who may have occaſion to appeal from the Arrets of the new Parliament, may lay their caſe before the old, when it is inſtalled, as was done formerly from the old Parliament to the Council. There are three or four very conſiderable, which will afford ſerious employment for this aſſembly. That of Meſſ. de la Chaliotatis againſt the Duke de Aiguillon; des Vernons againſt the Count de Maurangies; that of Mademoiſella Lechap againſt the Marquis de Montonirol; and that of M. the Count de Guignes againſt the brokers of Change-Alley, in London, and the Secretaries."

It is ſaid that a ſpirited memorial is now preparing, by order of the miniſtry, to be ſent to the court of Spain, relative to the releaſe of all the Britiſh ſubjects now confined in the Spaniſh dominions.

Nov. 15. Preparations are making at Lord Bute's houſe in South Audley-ſtreet, as his Lordſhip ſets out the beginning of next month for the South of France.

Inſtructions were ſent a few days ſince to our Ambaſſador at Paris, to requeſt the French Miniſtry to take proper methods for preventing the ſhips and veſſels of that nation carrying on a contraband trade in any of the Ports of America.

Laſt week large quantities of ſalt-petre were delivered from the Tower to the Maſters of the powder mills who are under contract for government ſervice.

Nov. 16. It is the opinion of the moſt intelligent and beſt informed at the weſt end of the town, that the Miniſtry cannot keep together much longer in its preſent form; but whether the new arrangement will include in it the total overthrow of the Thane's power, or only turn out a compromiſe between the ins and outs, as in the well known revolutions which happened in adminiſtration in 1741 and 1756, a very few weeks will diſcover.

The Imperial Court, it is ſaid, intends once more to eſtabliſh an Eaſt-India Company at Oſtend, accompanied with ſuch advantages, as muſt prove extremely detrimental to thoſe of Great-Britain and the United Provinces.

By accounts from Hamburgh we learn, that the King of Pruſſia has notified to his ſeveral military Governors an immediate requiſition of a certain number of recruits, in proportion to the extent of their reſpective diſtricts or commandaries, amounting in the whole to 28,000. This is deemed a ſure preſage of an approaching rupture in the North of Europe.

An expreſs arrived at the Secretary of State's office in the courſe of the laſt week from the Viceroy of a neighbouring kingdom, relative, it is ſaid, to the defection of ſome of his ſtaunchеſt friends there.

The above miſunderſtanding is reported to have ariſen from his refuſing to ſubmit to the making any alteration whatever in the late act for impoſing *Stamp Duties* in that kingdom; though he had aſſured thoſe who were at firſt moſt averſe to the bill, that if they conſented to give it their concurrence and ſupport, that it was only meant as a bill of experiment, and ſhould be amended in the firſt inſtance, and if neceſſary totally repealed.

The Cabinet has not been ſo compleatly embarraſſed for theſe twenty years as at preſent; for if the American bills of laſt ſeſſion ſhould be repealed, the adminiſtration muſt not only come to pieces, but it will likewiſe involve in it the ruin of that power, which thirteen years unremitting endeavours have been employed to eſtabliſh.

A correſpondent who pretends to ſpeak from the beſt authority aſſures us, that meaſures of the moſt lenient and conciliating nature, relative to our diſputes with America, are already determined on, and that conſequently all the views of a deſpairing vanquiſhed faction will be totally defeated.

We hear an authentic liſt of the number of men of war built in foreign countries for the ſervice of France and Spain, ſince the peace, diſtinguiſhing particulars, have actually been tranſmitted to our Miniſtry (in order to be laid before the enſuing Parliament) by which it appears that the marine of thoſe kingdoms have received a conſiderable addition during the laſt four years.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Honourable Lieutenant General James Murray, late Governor of Quebec, to be Lieutenant Governor of Minorca.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 18.

To the Honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN, Eſq; His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *New-York*, and the Territories thereon depending in *America*,

The humble ADDRESS of his Majeſty's COUNCIL for the Province of New-York.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council for the province of New-York, return you our thanks for your ſpeech.

The utility and neceſſity of promoting his Majeſty's ſervice, and the felicity of the colony, are ſo apparent, that you may be aſſured of our ready concurrence in every meaſure, friendly to thoſe important and inſeparable objects.

Attached—moſt affectionately and inviolably attached to the honour and intereſt of the King; zealouſly concerned for the proſperity and glory of Great-Britain and her dependancies; and impreſſed by a due ſenſe of the innumerable benefits, flowing from an harmonious connection between the ſeveral branches of the empire, we cannot look at that awful precipice to which the unnatural diſcords between the parent ſtate and her colonies are tending, without horror and conſternation.

In controverſies turning upon principles of the deepeſt policy, and of ſuch amazing magnitude, as to involve the provinces in the moſt diſtreſſing perplexities, the glorious work of reſtoring the common tranquility, and eſtabliſhing an intimate and permanent union between all the parts of the empire, muſt (under God) ultimately depend upon the wiſdom and benignity of the crown, and the juſtice and magnanimity of the Britiſh nation.

Gladly ſhall we ſeize every opportunity to effect a reconciliation between countries whoſe intereſts are ſo inſeparable, that the true patriot of either muſt be a real friend to both: And while the means to this deſirable end employ the councils of the nation, our moſt vigorous efforts ſhall be ſteadily exerted, to prevent the deſtructive conſequences of anarchy and confuſion,

It affords us great relief in this critical hour, to find your Honour heartily diſpoſed to promote the ſame ſalutary deſigns: And it adds to our conſolation, that in ſo alarming a conjuncture this Colony has, in her Chief Governor, an advocate near the throne, upon whoſe diſtinguiſhed abilities, and active and generous benevolence, men of all ranks amongſt us rely, with the firmeſt confidence, for a true and faithful repreſentation of our condition and character. *By order of the Council,*

Council-Chamber, DANIEL HORSEMANDEN, *Speaker.*
Jan. 18, 1775.

HIS HONOUR'S ANSWER.

GENLTEMEN,

I THANK you for this addreſs. It will give me pleaſure to convey to the Throne theſe warm expreſſions of your loyalty and attachment to our gracious Sovereign; and your ſolicitude for the glory of the Britiſh empire.

While we, with confidence, rely on his Majesty's wisdom and paternal affection, and the justice and magnanimity of the nation, for restoring harmony among the various parts of the empire, our utmost efforts are necessary to prevent the destructive consequences of anarchy and confusion.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

To the Honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq; His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of *New-York*, and the territories thereon depending in *America*,

The humble ADDRESS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the said Colony.

May it please your Honour,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of *New-York*, beg leave to return your Honour our most hearty thanks for your speech.

The assurances your Honour has given us of cheerfully promoting whatever may be conducive to the dignity of his Majesty's government, and the happiness of the people in this Colony, merit our most grateful acknowledgments.

The provision for the Support of his Majesty's government, and the necessary allowances for his service, shall be the objects of our attention; together with the ordinary business of the session.

Affected with the deepest concern by the distressed state of the Colonies, and impressed with a due sense of the fatal consequences attending the unhappy dispute between *Great-Britain and his Majesty's American Dominions*, we feel the most afflicting anxiety at this alarming crisis. Fully convinced that the happiness of our constituents depends greatly on the *wisdom of our present measures*, we shall exercise the important trust they have reposed in us with firmness and fidelity; *and with calmness and deliberation, pursue the most probable means to obtain a redress of our grievances*; and it affords us the highest satisfaction to hear from your Honour, that our most gracious Sovereign will be attentive to the complaints of his American subjects, and ready, with paternal tenderness, to grant us relief. Anxious for the interest and happiness of our country, and earnestly solicitous for the re-establishment of harmony with *Great-Britain*, we shall discountenance every measure which may tend to increase our distress; and, by our conduct, shew ourselves truly desirous of a cordial and permanent reconciliation with our parent kingdom.

The absence of our most worthy Governor in Chief, whose upright conduct so deservedly acquired him the affections of the colony, will, we have the strongest reason to expect, be less sensibly felt from the wise administration of his experienced successor. The confidence your Honour has been pleased to repose in our attachment to our happy constitution, and our regard for the interest and prosperity of the British empire, demands the exertion of our most strenuous efforts to co-operate with you, in endeavouring to restore the tranquility so ardently desired by all true friends to the Mother-Country and the Colonies.

By order of the General Assembly,

Assembly Chamber, JOHN CRUGER, *Speaker.*
Jan. 20, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 25.

On Saturday last, after a few days illness, died, in the 54th year of his age, universally lamented, THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq; *Vendue-Master*, one of the *Aldermen* and some time *Mayor* of this city, which offices he filled with unsullied reputation. In short, benevolence marked his character, and virtue in him wore her most amiable dress, being constantly exercised in love towards his family, uprightness in his dealings, sincerity in his friendships, chearfulness in his conversation, and an earnest desire to promote peace and happiness around him. And on Monday his remains, attended by a great number of the principal inhabitants, were interred in the family vault, in Christ-Church Burying-ground.

Captain Vallence, in the sloop Hope, from Surrinam for this port, on the 19th of November, in lat. 37:34, long. 73:11, met with a violent gale of wind, from N. W. to N. N. W. in which he shipped a sea on the larboard quarter, that carried away his quarter rails and stanchions, stove his boat, and did considerable other damage to his sails and rigging, which obliged him to bear away for Charlestown, where he arrived the 11th of December.

Captain Greenway, from Bristol, on the 24th ult. in lat. 37:17, long. 69:23, spoke a sloop, Captain Cales, belonging to Cape-May, from Antigua for this port, out 18 days, and had sprung his mast; the next day spoke the brig Catherine, Captain Roxby, for Jamaica, out 4 days, and a schooner for Hispaniola, out 5 days, both from Rhode-Island; 26th, in lat. 38, long. 74:21, spoke the ship George, Captain Pinkerton, from this port for Londonderry; and on the 28th, about 30 leagues from our Capes, he spoke the ship Black Prince, Captain Barry, from this port for Bristol.

Last Saturday was publicly whipped the third time, in this city, a certain *Eleanor Harper*, having been convicted at the last Mayor's Court, on three indictments, for stealing sundry goods from different persons.—When she came first here, a few weeks since, she appeared well dressed, with her gold watch, and had with her two young Negroe men to wait on her; went to several shops to buy goods, and was suspected to have stolen some. On searching her room at her lodgings, several trunks were found, and in them some of the goods she had stolen here, with many others, supposed to be stolen elsewhere.—On examining the Negroe men since her commitment to goal, one of them says his name is *Jemmy*, that he belongs to Mr. *Solomon Legree*, a chair-maker in Charlestown, South-Carolina; that though she now calls herself *Harper*, she went under the name of *Clarke* in Charlestown, and lodged at Mrs. Westell's; that she hired a chair from a person, who keeps a livery stable there, to go a few miles, and persuaded him to leave his master; that they had not got many miles from Charlestown before they met with the other Negroe on the road, with a horse, going to his master; that she persuaded him also to come with her; his name is *Will*, and belongs to Mr. *Pontou*, a shipwright at White Point; after this they travelled to Cape-Fear, in North-Carolina, where this Negroe *Jemmy* says she sold the horses and chair, and took her passage in a sloop bound to this place, and brought him and this Negroe with her; that soon after her arrival here, she was taken up as beforementioned for stealing.——It appears from others who knew her, that she lived once in New-York, and on Long-Island, and went there at different times under the different names of *Clarke*, *Heyshom*, and *Harper*, and was obliged to leave New-York for stealing.—It is to be hoped from this public account given of her, the true owners of the Negroes and watch will appear.

Reading, January 16, 1775.

To the FARMERS of Berks County.

THE Committee of the county of Berks, having considered the Association of the Butchers of this town not to kill any sheep whatsoever until the first day of May next, take the liberty earnestly to recommend to the inhabitants of this county, not to sell any sheep whatsoever to any Butcher from Philadelphia or elsewhere, till the first day of May. The preserving of Wool being an object of the greatest consequence, the Committee flatter themselves that the Farmers will chearfully observe this recommendation: And as the Committee will meet in Reading on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, if any inhabitants have any objections to make to the measure hereby recommended, such inhabitants are requested to attend the Committee to make their objection, that the same may be maturely considered.

Any person having Wool which he cannot dispose of in the country, may bring it to the house of Mr. Mark Bird, in Reading, who will give 14d. per lb. for any quantity.

By order of the Committee,

JONATHAN POTTS, Secretary.

Newtown, Bucks County, Jan. 16, 1775.

A LARGE majority of the Committee chosen in said county on the 15th of December last, in pursuance of notice for that purpose given, this day assembled in said town, and unanimously chose JOSEPH HART, Esq; Chairman, and JOHN CHAPMAN, Clerk.

The Committee then taking into consideration the measures recommended by the Continental Congress for the redress of American grievances, entered into the following resolves unanimously.

1st. That we highly approve of the pacific measures recommended by the Continental Congress, for the redress of American grievances, and do hereby render our unfeigned thanks to the worthy Gentlemen who composed that august Assembly, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them.

2d. That we hold ourselves bound in justice to ourselves, our posterity, our King and our country, strictly to observe and keep the Association of said Congress, especially as it is recommended to us by the united voice of our Representatives in Assembly, and as a Committee will use our utmost endeavours to have it carried into execution.

3d. That we hold it as our bounden duty, both as christians and as countrymen, to contribute towards the relief and support of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, now suffering in the general cause of all the colonies; and we do hereby recommend the raising a sum of money for that purpose, to every inhabitant or taxable in this county, as soon as possible.

The Committee then taking into consideration a late resolve of the Committee of the city of Philadelphia, setting forth an absolute necessity that the Committees of the Counties of this Province, or their Deputies, be requested to meet together in Provincial Convention on the 23d day of January instant, cannot conceive from any information we have had, the necessity of such Provincial Convention, or that any good effects can be produced thereby, towards carrying into execution the Association so clearly pointed out to us by the Continental Congress.

Voted, That Joseph Hart, John Wilkinson, Henry Wynkoop, Joseph Watson, and John Chapman, or any three of them, be a Committee of Correspondence; and that Henry Wynkoop be Treasurer, to receive such charitable donations as may be collected in pursuance of the third resolve of this Committee.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Clerk.

At a meeting of the several township Committees in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jersey, held at John Ringo's, the 18th day of January 1775, present sixty members.

JOHN HART, Esq; Chairman.

THE Committee taking into consideration the proceedings of the late Continental Congress, highly approve thereof, and the association entered into do recommend and will abide by, and thank the Delegates for their firm and steady conduct.

The Committee then taking into their consideration the method of chusing Delegates for this province, to attend at Philadelphia, the 10th day of May next, or sooner if necessary in Continental Congress, agreed to adopt the measure pursued by the several county Committees of this province, the 21st day of July last, and do recommend that the several county Committees meet at Trenton on Wednesday, the 29th day of March next, unless some other time and place should be agreed on by a majority of the counties in this province, to chuse Delegates for the purpose aforesaid, and we do hereby appoint Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm, John Hart, Daniel Hunt, Jasper Smith, Charles Coxe, Richard Stevens, Samuel Johnson, Esqrs. Messi. Thomas Jones and Thomas Stout, a county Committee for the purpose aforesaid, who, or any three of them, are also appointed a Committee of Correspondence, and a majority of the whole Committee to have power to call Committees of the several townships together, at such times and places as they may judge necessary.

This Committee to continue till the proceedings of the next Continental Congress be published, or a new Committee chosen.

SAMUEL CORWINE, Clerk.

To the PUBLIC.

MY Name having appeared in the public Papers, as one of a Committee to carry into Execution some late Conclusions, which was without my Privity or Consent, and has occasioned a great deal of Uneasiness to my Mind; and as, upon serious and deliberate Consideration, I have not been free to attend on that Occasion, nor do not purpose to be any Ways active therein, I think it right to give this public Notice. JOSEPH LOWNES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Catherine, J. Barron, from London. Snow York, G. Carr, Swanzey. Brig Polly, W. Greenway, Bristol. Snow Harmony, J. Clifton, Barbados. Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Brig Kitty, J. Robinson, Dominica. Schooner Happy Return, P. Amiel, Hispaniola. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Brig Connolly, J. Blyth, Quebec. Schooner Ranger, J. Mitchell, New-Castle, on Delaware.

Outwards. Brig Catherine, J. Huston, for Halifax. Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Lisbon. Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Falmouth. Ship Albion, T. Crippen, Ship Betsey, J. Graham, and Brig Suffolk, T. Poole, Liverpool. Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland.

Cleared. Ship Pennsylvania Packet, P. Osborn, to London. Brig Matty, C. Cragg, Dublin. Schooner Sally and Jenny, J. Sands, St. Lucia. Ship Friendship, T. Jann, Lisbon. Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinson, Brig John, J. Ashmead, and Schooner Betsey, R. Benger, Barbados. Schooner Dolphin, H. Smith, Antigua. Brig Endeavour, J. Caldwell, Londonderry. Snow Polly, J. Gourley, Sloop Jenny, D. Badger, Ship Myrtilla, J. Caton, and Schooner Peggy, J. Elliott, Virginia.

TO BE SOLD,

A FEW SETTS of LELAND's HISTORY of IRELAND, neatly bound and lettered, printed under his own Direction. Also an Assortment of the best Irish Horse-Whips. Enquire at the Bar of the Indian-King. ¶

THE Partnership between ABRAHAM MASON and THOMAS DORSEY is now dissolved; all Persons indebted to the said Partnership are desired to pay their respective Balances to ABRAHAM MASON, he being fully impowered to receive the same. ABRAHAM MASON, THOMAS DORSEY. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGROE WENCH, about 20 Years of Age, brought up to House-work, and fit for Town or Country, and has a hearty Male Child of 5 Months old. For Particulars, apply to the PRINTERS.

MARK FREEMAN

HATH removed his store from Front-street to the north side of Market-street, the sixth door from Third-street, where he has an assortment of superfine cloths, second and low priced ditto, with shaloons to match, coatings and duffils, durants, tammies, striped camblets and taborets, calimancoes, checks, cambricks, lawns, muslins, gauzes, black and blond lace, Irish linens, ozenbrigs, Russia sheeting, ravens duck, drillings, ½ ell and ¾ black and coloured mantuas, flowered and plain shining modes, sattins, peelongs, sarsnets, persians, taffeties, coloured and black paduasoys, coloured tabbies, coloured and black silk handkerchiefs, a few rich fashionable waistcoat shapes, and a large assortment of calicoes and chintz.

He has also 14 setts of very elegant and fashionable full chintz furniture for a bed room, each sett contains curtains and counterpane for a bed, window curtains, and covers for chair bottoms, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1775.

STOPPED, on Friday last, on suspicion, a small plain SILVER CUP, made to hold about half a pint. Any person who hath lost the said cup, by proving his property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have it again, by applying to THOMAS DAFT, Watch-maker, opposite to Joseph Swift's store, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-street. ¶

N. B. Watches and Clocks, of all sorts, made and carefully repaired, and sold by the abovementioned *T. Daft*, late of *London*.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, lately come from England, would be glad of Employ, as an Overseer to a Plantation, hath been used to the Business upwards of 19 Years. Any Gentleman whom this may suit shall be immediately waited upon, by directing a Line to A. B. at the Fountain and Three Tons, in Chestnut-street.

N. B. Any One having a small Plantation to LETT, by leaving a Line as above, shall be waited upon. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE two story brick messuage and wharff adjoining, situate in the Northern Liberties, above Pool's Bridge; bounded by ground of Jeremiah Warder and Henry Woodrow. Also three other messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate and lying on the main road leading from Philadelphia to the point opposite Batchelors-Hall; there is a well of good water and bake oven for the use of the three houses. Any person inclining to purchase the above houses, may be shewn the premises, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living in the first mentioned house. W. WOODROW.

N. B. The subscriber requests all those indebted to him (beyond the time agreed on for credit) to pay off their respective accounts before the first of March next, which will oblige their humble servant, W. W.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Monday, the 16th instant, from Aision Forge, in the township of Evesham, and county of Burlington, JOHN O'NEAL, *a native of Ireland; he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, smooth faced, black hair, and has only one eye; had on, when he went off, a green frize jacket, a small woollen bound hat; other apparel unknown. He stole, and took with him, one new white shirt, one new black silk handkerchief, one pair of new worsted stockings, and one coat. Whoever apprehends said villain, and secures him in any goal, shall receive the above reward, from* LAWRENCE SALTAR. ¶

Kingsess township, Philadelphia county, January 7, 1775.

STRAYED away from the subscriber's plantation, adjoining Boon's Island, two MARES, the one a dark bay, about 12 hands high, a pacer, trots but little, has a white star in her forehead, black curly mane and tail, one white foot.---The other a sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, with a white star on her forehead, three white feet, switch tail, long straight mane. Whoever has taken up the said mares, and gives notice to the owner, so that he may have them again, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, paid by

¶ P. RODMAN.

Northampton County Goal, January 21, 1775.

WAS committed to the said Goal, some time ago, a certain JACOB BEAVER, *formerly servant to George Palsgrove, of Philadelphia County: These are to give notice to his said late master, or any other, if any master he has, to come in three weeks from this date, pay costs, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged.* ¶ PETER EALER, *Goaler.*

WHEREAS *James Byars*, in *Hanover* township, *Lancaster* county, hath fraudulently obtained a NOTE for Sixteen Pounds, bearing date *June* 19, 1775, payable *Nov.* 1, 1774, on *William Bryson*, of *Newtown* township, and *James M'Cordey*, of the *Indian* Manor, both in *Cumberland* county: These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to take any assignment on said note, as we do intend to dispute the payment. Given under our hands, *January* 23, 1775. WILLIAM BRYSON,

¶ JAMES M'CORDEY.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, an Irish servant LAD, named JOHN DAVISON, by trade a Barber, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, is marked with the small-pox, has bushy hair, tied behind; had on, when he went away, a grey coloured bearskin coat, with yellow metal buttons, a red waistcoat, leather breeches, blue ribbed stockings, Pinchbeck buckles, and a mackaroni hat. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have the above reward. PHILIP CLAMPHER.

Philadelphia and *New-York* STAGE-WAGGON,

To Ply Constantly, Winter and Summer,

SETS out from JOSEPH VANDERGRIFT's, at the sign of the Cross Keys, the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, every Monday and Thursday, precisely at six o'clock in the morning, and proceeds to Princetown, where it meets the New-York Stage, exchanges passengers, and returns next day to Philadelphia, and the other to New-York.---Each passenger to pay Twenty Shillings to New-York, and to be allowed 15 pounds weight of luggage.---It is one of the best carriages of the kind, that ever traversed the road, and will insure the public of as good, careful, and sufficient a driver, as any upon the continent of America. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for their past favours, and hopes for a continuance from his former friends and the public in general, and is their most obedient and humble servant, CHARLES BESSONETT. ¶

[*Advertisements omitted this Week will be in our next.*]

JUST IMPORTED, BY
WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, and BOOKBINDER,

A NEAT Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, at his STORE, in Front-street, near Chestnut-street, among which are the following, viz. *Baskerville's family bible, with cuts, elegantly bound in blue morocco; quarto bibles, with and without the church service; ditto, with Ostervald's notes; octavo ditto, with notes, gilt; common ditto; Burkitt on the new testament, with cuts; Henry's select works; Tillotson's works, 10 vols. Josephus's works; Dodderidge's family expositor, 6 vols. Hervey's meditations; Ditto's letters; Sherlock's discourses, 2 vols. Witsius's œconomy of the covenant, 3 vols. Ambrose looking unto Jesus; Owen on the psalms; Boston's sermons; Ditto's fourfold state; Addison's evidence; Halyburton on salvation; Hale's contemplations, 2 vols. Whole duty of man; Durham's physico theology; Religious courtship; Fordyce's sermons; Bisset's sermons; Leland's history of Ireland, 4 vols. Buchanan's history of Scotland, 2 vols. Seneca's morals; Martin's philosophical grammar; Salmon's geographical grammar; Guthrie's grammar; Mair's book-keeping; Cicero's orations; Pearce's longinus; Justin Delphini; Beza's Latin testament; Boyer's French and English dictionary; Young's dictionary. Bailey's ditto, Fenning's ditto, Johnson's ditto, Cole's ditto, Entick's ditto, New compleat English ditto; Humphry Clinker, 3 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. Telemachus, 2 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Peregrine Pickle, 4 vols. Joseph Andrews, 2 vols. Roderick Random, 2 vols. Beauties of the Spectator, 2 vols. Modern Travels, 3 vols. Guardian, 2 vols. Arabian Night's Entertainment, 4 vols. History of the witches, ghosts, and highland seers; Compleat letter writer; Thomson's works, 4 vols. Don Quixotte, 4 vols. Yorick's sermons, 2 vols. Milton's works, 3 vols. Juliet Granville, 2 vols. Rowe's works, 4 vols. Rowe's letters; Shakespear's works, 12 vols. Fool of quality, 5 vols. Moliere's works, 6 vols. Vertot's revolutions of Rome, 3 vols. Dramatic censor, 2 vols. Fable of bees, 2 vols. St. Real's conspiracy; Life of Agricola; Wonders of art and nature; Anson's voyage, 2 vols. Boyle's voyage; Viaud's voyage, with Faulkner's shipwreck; Byron's voyages; Frowde's adventures; Charles the 12th King of Sweden; Age of Louis 14, 2 vols. Life of Peter the Great; Hill's arithmetic; Cocker's ditto; Fisher's ditto; Fisher's young man's companion; Hoyle's games of whist; Voltaire's letters; Scotch Hudibras; Turkish tales; Dickinson's letters; Vicar of Wakefield; Methodism displayed, or Enthusiasm detected; Col. Gardiner's life; Watts's psalms and Hymns; Truth's victory over error; Ready reckoner; Henry on prayer; Ditto on the sacrament; Willison's sacramental catechism; Ditto's meditations for communicants; Ditto's example of plain catechising; Ditto's sacramental directory; Ditto's impartial testimony; Ditto's afflicted man's companion; Milton's paradise lost; Wesley's primitive physic. With various kinds of Chapman books, history and divinity, primers, spelling books, plays, pamphlets, &c.*

N. B. He has for sale a quantity of merchants accompt books, of imperial, royal, medium, demy, and foolscap paper, ruled and bound in the best manner; with quills, pens, sealing-wax, wafers, ink-stands, ink-powder, pen-knives, slates, black and red-lead pencils, pencil-cases, gentlemen and ladies pocket-books, with and without instruments, scales and dividers, message cards gilt, playing cards, ivory memorandum-books, a variety of Barlow best tortoiseshell pen-knives, &c. &c. &c. Also the best largest English Parchment, each skin sufficient for two deeds, by the roll or skin.

WANTED on RENT,

A SMALL FARM, of about 40 or 50 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling-house and an Out-house thereon. Any Person having such a Place to rent, between this and the first Day of June next, in a well settled Part of the Country, and good Neighbourhood, within Thirty-five Miles of the City of Philadelphia, on either Side of the River Delaware, and not more than five Miles from a good Landing on the River, or navigable Creek, by leaving a Line at the Bar of the London Coffee-house, in Philadelphia, directed for I. P. with the Terms and Situation, may have a speedy Answer.

Chester, January 20, 1775.

In Pursuance of an Order of Orphan's Court, will be sold by public Vendue, on the 24th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

THE valuable MERCHANT-MILLS and SAW-MILL, of the late John Cox, deceased, with a half breast water-wheel, 11 feet head and fall, two pair of stones, one whereof are burrs, four feet and an inch diameter, of the very best quality, double geared, the other are good country stones, four feet diameter, single geared, with 3 boulting chests and cloths, which go by water, two whereof are new, one used and answers exceeding well for grist and country work, the other for boulting superfine, and are proved to be of the best quality; the chest for superfine will easily contain 25 barrels of flour, and an excellent meal loft, large enough to cool 600 bushels of meal, with a Dutch fan and screen that turns by water; the whole in good order to manufacture wheat to the best advantage, having been lately repaired, and a good conveniency for another water-wheel and pair of stones; the saw-mill lately rebuilt, and near the mills, having water out of the same race, going with a flutter-wheel, and strikes at least 100 strokes in a minute, and in a plentiful place for timber; there is water plenty two-thirds of the year for three mills, and in the driest season enough for two, situate within 4 miles of the borough of Chester, and 1½ of a landing on Chester-creek. Also a large stone dwelling-house, 2 stories high, with 3 rooms on a floor, and fire-places in each, likewise a good stone kitchen, 2 stories, and a well of water at the door, also a barn, stables, and a good cooper's shop near the mills, with about 53 acres of good land, whereon is a good bearing orchard and ten acres of meadow, all in very good order, being pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at the same time and place, a stone messuage or tenement, wharff and lot of ground, situate in the borough of Chester; bounded by ground of Joseph Ashbridge, and by Front-street and Chester-creek; has been lately occupied as a store, and will contain 600 barrels of flour below, and 4000 bushels of wheat above stairs, was built for and is a convenient dwelling-house, the wharff is sound and good, 33 feet in breadth. The titles indisputable. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may apply to Mary Cox, living at said mills. MARY COX, and JOHN LEWIS, Administrat.

N. B. To be sold at the same time and place, a good pair of timber wheels and screw. ¶

RUN away, on the first day of this week, from the subscriber, living in Vincent township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named George Fisher, *about 30 years of age, a short well built fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round visaged, sandy complexion, dark brown hair, short and subject to curl, down look, stoops forward as he walks, apt to drink to excess as often as he has an opportunity; had on, when he went away, a small half-worn coarse hat, bound in the edge with black binding, an old blue jacket, lappelled, and patched on the elbows with light coloured cloth, suited with buttons of different kinds, a light coloured under jacket, lappelled, with large plate coat buttons, a new Russia sheeting shirt, old leather breeches, a pair of pale blue milled stockings, new shoes with the straps turned in, and tied with thongs; he was seen going towards Lancaster. He is unexperienced in chopping of wood or almost any of the business belonging to a labourer, and it is likely he will endeavour to be an ostler, or some easy business. Whoever will apprehend and secure said servant in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have* Four Dollars *reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

January 17, 1775. ‖ HAZAEL THOMAS.

Amity township, Berks county, January 16, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 30th day of June last, a red COW, with a bell on, branded on the horns. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same. § MICHAEL LODOWICK, junior.

STANDLEY *and* SYNG

HAVE for SALE, at their STORE, in Market-street, a few Doors above the Black-horse, A General Assortment of WET GOODS, as usual, for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. All those whose Accounts with them stand in arrear above the limited Time, are desired to settle their respective Balances as soon as possible, to prevent further Trouble. ¶

ON Monday next, the 29th instant, at 9 o' clock in the morning, at the house of Margaret Bridges, deceased, the corner of Water and Race-streets, will be sold by public vendue, all her housfold furniture, consisting of mahogany chairs, tables, desk, walnut ditto and chest of drawers, large looking-glasses, mahogany and other bedsteds, two suits of bed and window curtains, beds and bedding, plated and other candlesticks, plated tea-pot and stand, china, a parcel of queen's ware, pewter dishes and plates, wash kettles, tea ditto, brass andirons, shovel and tongs, a hogshead of rum, some cordial, and many other articles too long for an advertisement.

All persons indebted to the estate of MARGARET BRIDGES, deceased, are desired to pay, and those that have any just demands against it, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to WILLIAM RUSH, and CHRISTOPHER PECHIN, Administrators. January 24, 1775. ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 17th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 290 acres, in Loudoun county, in the colony of Virginia, near the main road leading from Colchester to Leesburg, the land is good, with a large plantation in good order for croping, well watered and timbered, has on it a good apple orchard, a new framed dwelling-house, 40 by 28 feet, a barn, 54 by 20 feet, and several other convenient houses; the land is convenient to trade, grist-mills, church, Presbyterian and Anabaptist meeting-houses; there is also on this land a great sign of a copper mine, which has been opened, some ore found and tried, which was good and a great prospect for more to be got. Any person desirous to examine the mine, before the day of sale, shall have free liberty. My method in selling this land is for the purchaser to pay me £ 550, besides paying for the land, upon his raising 20 ton of ore, but if so much ore is never found, nothing to be paid on account of the mine. Also, at the same time and place will be sold, another tract of land, of 400 acres, with two small plantations on it: An indisputable title will be given to the purchasers; this last mentioned land lies within a few miles of the other, and will all be shewn at any time, to any person, by the subscriber, living on the first mentioned tract. THOMAS ASKREN. §

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the 20th day of February next,

A LOT of LAND, the estate of Abraham Bond, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceased, whereon is a good stone dwelling-house, 2 stories high, 2 rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water near the door, a large stone work-shop, barn, stables, &c. Also an orchard of good fruit trees, situate in the Manor of Moreland aforesaid, on the Old York road, near the Crooked Billet, 16 miles from the city of Philadelphia. The vendue to be held on the premises, at three o' clock in the afternoon, where the conditions of sale will be made known, by JACOB TOMKINS, and DANIEL THOMAS, Executors. *January 21, 1775.*

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are once more desired to pay, to prevent further trouble, and those that have demands to bring in their accounts, to be adjusted. ¶

January 9, 1775.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the SUBSCRIBER, living near Spis-Utiæ Church, in Harford county, Maryland, on Sunday night, the 8th instant, two servant men; one an Englishman, named JOSEPH EDWARDS, a wool-comber, but has been used to labour since he came into this country; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slim made, swarthy complexion, black strait hair, with a large scar on his forehead, and another on the inside of one of his knees, and stutters when he talks fast: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured fearnought jacket, with large white metal buttons, and cuffs to the sleeves, one light cloth coloured under ditto, white country woollen breeches, white yarn stockings, a tow linen shirt, shoes nailed all round, a good felt hat, lined with yellow, an old ozenbrigs shirt, and an old broadcloth great coat, much greased on the back. The other named PATRICK CALIGHAN, an Irishman, been used to labour, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a well set, full faced, saucey fellow, and has a down look; had on, when he went away, a light coloured fearnought jacket, with white metal buttons, a nankeen under ditto, with a piece of white linen down the back, a new tow linen shirt, white country kersey breeches, white yarn stockings, pretty good shoes, with carved copper buckles, a small felt hat, worn a little yellow, and turns up at the brim. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have Twenty Shillings if 10 miles from home, if 20 miles Forty Shillings, and if further the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JAMES GALLION.

N. B. They are men of about 25 or 26 years of age. ‖ 6 W.

January 16, 1775.

SIX-PENCE REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, a servant girl, named *Catherine Keeler*, about 17 years of age, well grown; had on, and took with her, a short green baize gown, a brown worsted quilt, two lincey petticoats, two pair of stockings, one check apron, one flag handkerchief, 3 ditto spotted and check linen; she has been lame in one of her big toes, and wore a red flannel on it. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures her in any of his Majesty's goals, shall be intitled to the above reward, and their labour for their pains. ROBERT TOMKINS. §

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Thornbury township, Chester county, about the beginning of June last, a red yearling HEIFER, with a white belly and four white legs, also some white in her face, and two white spots on her back. Whoever has the said heifer in custody, and will inform the subscriber, so that he may get her again, shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ BENJAMIN COX, junior.

Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 16, 1775.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 16th of December last, on suspicion of being a runaway servant, a man, by the name of William Westborn, *about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, short brown hair; had on, when committed, a drab cloth coat, green trowsers, &c. is about 33 or 34 years of age, has a down look, says he was born in Morris county, New-Jersey. His master (if any he has) is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks after the date hereof, or otherwise he will be discharged, upon paying his fees, &c. by*

¶ JOHN ANDERSON, *Goaler.*

MUSCOVADO SUGARS, of the best quality, in hogsheads, tierces and barrels;
West-India RUM;
Barbados SPIRIT, old and fit for immediate use;
Genuine red PORT WINE, in quarter casks and bottles;
Old Madeira WINE, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks;
A few dozens of right good CLARET;
A parcel of RHUBARB;
A new London made CABLE, about 9½ inches;
And some casks of essence VINEGAR,

TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. JAMES MACCUBBIN, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have any accounts against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid by ZACHARIAH HOOD, Executor.

N. B. The still-house, at the corner of Walnut and Fifth-streets, to be sold or lett. *Nov. 8, 1774.* ¶

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered on the 16th of May next,

A HOUSE and LOT situate in the borough of Chester, now in the tenure of Mrs. Margaret Carrey: it has been a noted store for many years past, and is the most convenient stand for business in the place. The house is built of brick, very commodious, two stories high, has three rooms on the first floor, besides a large store in the front, four rooms on the second, and three ceiled garrets above; also cellars under the whole, contrived in the best manner. There is likewise a stone store-house adjoining, which has been used for a salt store, and will contain many thousand bushels, a large garden neatly fenced with cedar boards, a stone stable, with room above sufficient to contain several tons of hay, a chaise-house and sundry other conveniences; the whole in good repair.

Also to be SOLD, and entered on the 12th of April next, 18 acres of extraordinary meadow ground, now in the tenure of Mr. David Cowpland: part of this land is rich improved marsh, and from its situation on Chester-creek, which abounds with great quantities of rich mud, the whole of it, at a very trifling expence, may be brought to whatever degree of fertility the owner pleases. There may likewise be opened on the premises a good stone quarry, which lies close on the edge of the creek where flats may constantly ply to carry away the stones. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber in Philadelphia. DAVID JACKSON.

If the premises are not sold before the 1st of March next, they will then be leased for a term of years.

N. B. The subscriber requests those that are indebted to him, to pay off their respective accounts without further notice, and those to whom he stands indebted, to call for their money. ¶

New-York, November 26, 1774.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward,

TO the person or persons who will secure WILLIAM BAILEY, a runaway servant, in any of his Majesty's goals on the continent of America, on their giving notice to any of the following persons, viz. Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, Merchant, in Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. JOHN BOYLE, Merchant, in Philadelphia or to his master, JOHN SHAW, Merchant, in New-York; the abovementioned runaway is about 5 feet 7 inches high, smooth complexion, and mild address, knows something of the weaving business, writes a good hand, and has kept a school for some time past; it is probable he may have a forged pass with him; he has for some time past wrought at the copper mines, in Lancaster county, from whence he took his departure last month, and reported that he was going towards Shamokin; he has behaved in the most ungrateful manner to the subscriber, who will pay, exclusive of the above reward, all reasonable charges, on conveying him to prison, and bringing the account to

JOHN SHAW.

Cæcil County, December 1, 1774.

RUN away from the subscriber, living within 5 miles of Charlestown, or within 3 miles of Stevenson's Ferry, on Susquehanna, an Irish servant man, named *Michael M'Daniel*, but is supposed to change his name; he had on, when he went away, a dark brown coat, without lining, and chewed all in the skirts by the cows, an old blue jacket, with grey back, buckskin breeches, ripped in the crotch, blue ribbed stockings, old shoes, newly mended, brass buckles, not fellows, a coarse dirty shirt, a narrow brim wool hat, with two cocks, and an iron collar on him; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, with short black hair, black eye-brows, and is of a swarthy black complexion, marked a little with the small-pox, a straight cut on his cheek, aside his left eye, and is about 22 or 23 years of age, speaks middling good English, but a little broad; he ran away once before, and was taken and put into York goal. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so as his master may get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT ACKIN. ¶

FOR SALE,

ONE HALF of the STEEL FURNACE, at TRENTON, built of Stone, and in good Order. Also a LOT of GROUND adjoining, on which is erected a Frame Building.

A HOUSE, in MOUNTHOLLY, and large LOT, convenient for a Tan-yard, a Run of Water passing through it. The Payments will be made easy. For Terms, enquire of

‖ 5s. *Thetf.* JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called The Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in Trustees, to be sold," and for other Purposes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to sale, to the highest Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by John Hyder, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Mispillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of Sarah and Isaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Possession of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Possession of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Possession of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Possession of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Nixon.

Persons desiring further Information, respecting the Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Attornies of the Trustees.
JOSHUA HOWELL,

THIS is to give Notice that I, the Subscriber, did, about 12 Months past, purchase of and from Elizabeth Zerrung, Widow and Relict of John Zerrung, late deceased, all her Dower, or Widow's Third, which to her did belong, of and in the Estate of the said John Zerrung, deceased, for the Sum of Thirty-five Pounds, Two Pounds thereof paid to her at the Execution of the Release, and for the remaining Thirty-three Pounds I gave her my Bond, due the Beginning of December, 1774.---- And did, after the aforesaid Bond became due, lay down and offer unto her the said Elizabeth, all the Money due and belonging to her upon said Bond, in the Presence of two Witnesses; which Money she took up and kept, and did then and ever since refuse to give up my Bond. These are therefore to forewarn all Persons from buying or taking an Assignment of said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same, or any Part thereof, unless compelled thereto by Law. HENRY ZERRUNG, in Bethel Township, Lancaster County. ¶

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